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Russia and India Become Wheat Importers According to 1921 World Production Figures.

New Crop in Australia and Argentina Vital to Importing Countries—Russia May Import Forty Million Bushels—India Now Importing Australian Wheat—United States May Have Reached Limit of Exportable Surplus on Present Crop.

Wheat production in 1921 in the principal exporting and importing countries, not including Russia, was approximately 2,787,000,000 bus., according to preliminary official estimates of most countries and unofficial estimates of the remaining wheat producing nations. This production is only 4,000,000 bus. smaller than the average production during the five-year prewar period, 1909–13. It is 173,000,000 bus. greater than the 1920 total for the same countries.

In viewing the entire wheat situation, however, it must be remembered that the total production, not including Russia, does not give a complete picture of the supply situation, for the reason that Russia supplied the importing countries with an annual average of 160,000,000 bus. of wheat in the prewar period of 1909–13. Not only are the importing countries now deprived of this source of supply, but in addition Russia will actually be an importer during the present crop year.

RUSSIA AND INDIA IMPORTERS.

It has been unofficially estimated in commercial channels that Russian wheat imports during the present crop year may total 40,000,000 bus. This quantity deducted from the exportable surplus of other countries, which would otherwise have been available for importing countries, and added to the 160,000,000 bus. that Russia annually exported before the war, makes the amount of wheat available for the importing countries 200,000,000 bus. less than was the case during the prewar period. Furthermore, India because of a crop shortage is out of the list of exporters this year and will be an importer.

A comparison of the 1921 total production figures with those of 1920, as shown in the table accompanying this article, indicates that the importing countries of Europe may be as well supplied during the present crop season as they were during the 1920 season, provided of course that the preliminary estimates indicate the actual situation. The large estimate of 322,000,000 bus. for France, which is above the prewar average despite a greatly decreased acreage, was unexpected, and it would not be surprising if the final estimate showed some reduction from this total. The production figures for Canada are based upon a preliminary acreage estimate, so that the large total for Canada may not be verified in the final estimate.

COMPARISONS DIFFICULT.

In making comparisons of production figures for individual countries in central and southeastern Europe with the prewar production figures some confusion at once arises because of the new boundaries. Furthermore, agriculture has not resumed its prewar state. Germany, for instance, produced an average wheat crop of 152,000,000 bus. in the 1909–1913 period, compared with an unofficial estimate of 75,000,000 bus. this year.

Rumania's prewar average was 87,000,000 bus., compared with 42,000,000 bus. on a greatly decreased area in 1920 and with 90,000,000 this year, although the new boundaries include a much greater territory. Rumania now includes Bessarabia, a former southwestern Russian Government, which alone produced 28,000,000 bus. of wheat before the war, and also a large area that was formerly part of Hungary. The total area now included in the new boundaries of Rumania produced an average wheat crop of approximately 174,000,000 bus. before the war, compared with 90,000,000 bus., unofficially estimated, in 1921.

Hungary's average wheat crop in the five-year prewar period was 156,000,000 bus., compared with an official estimate of 38,000,000 bus. in 1920 and with an unofficial estimate of 42,000,000 bus. this year. This reduction is due largely to Hungary's decreased boundaries. Austria, in the prewar period, produced an average crop of 61,000,000 bus., compared with only 5,000,000 bus. in 1920 and with an unofficial estimate of 5,000,000 bus. this year. Part of Austria's lost area is now included in Czechoslovakia, which last year produced 26,000,000 bus. of wheat.

Czechoslovakia will have, according to an unofficial estimate, a probable crop of 30,000,000 bus. this year. Serbia, which before the war averaged 15,000,000 bus. of wheat, as well as some of Austria's previous area, is now a part of Jugoslavia. Jugoslavia has a prospective crop of 40,000,000 bus., according to an unofficial estimate, compared with 43,000,000 bus. last year. Poland before

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SEASON'S HAY SHIPMENTS MUCH BELOW NORMAL.

Trade Buying Only for Immediate Needs—Stocks in Dealers' Hands Unusually Small—Price Level Lower.

The movement of hay is below normal in practically every producing section of the country and less hay has been marketed to date than at the corresponding time last year, according to a national survey of the hay market situation just completed by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

Dealers in the principal timothy producing States, including New York, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri and Wisconsin, estimate that only about 15% of the marketable surplus has been marketed to date. The lightest movement was indicated in Wisconsin where only about 5% of the surplus has been marketed. The heaviest movement, estimated at about 25% of the surplus, has been marketed in Ohio and Illinois.

PRAIRIE SHIPMENTS LIGHT.

As is usually true at this time of year more alfalfa has been marketed than timothy. Reports from the principal alfalfa producing States indicate that about 30% of the surplus has already been marketed, ranging from 5% in Kansas and Idaho and 10% in Colorado and Nebraska to 50% in Texas, 60% in Arizona and 65% in California. Only about 15% of the prairie hay is reported to have been marketed to date. The lighter movement has been in the Dakotas and the heavier movement in Missouri and Oklahoma.

Of the tame hays, dealers estimate that the quantities to be marketed in 1921 will be only about 86% of the quantity marketed in 1920. This corresponds very closely to the decrease in production. The 1921 crop of tame hay is estimated at approximately 79,808,000 tons or about 87% of the 1920 production of 91,193,000 tons.

The quality of the timothy hay is reported generally to be as good as the 1920 crop, and in many of the States to be better than last year's output. Dry and hot weather in New York damaged the crop considerably in that State and the hay in some parts of Michigan was also damaged by dry weather. In Missouri wet weather damaged much of the hay but in the other timothy producing States the weather was favorable for producing a good quality although lack of moisture reduced production in some territories.

Alfalfa in several of the important producing States, including New Mexico, Kansas,

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Live Stock and Meats

DOWNWARD TREND OF CATTLE AND HOG PRICES CONTINUES.

Cattle Receipts More Than Equal Requirements—Movement of Heavy Packing Sows Large.

Nearly all classes of cattle sold on a declining market during the week ending Sept. 24. Trading was particularly sluggish on medium grades of medium weight grass cattle which arrived in liberal numbers from southwestern territory and from some sections of the corn belt. The plainer grades, particularly of strong and heavyweight corn-fed steers were also slow sellers and moved at prices relatively lower than any other kind. Cattle receipts were more than equal to requirements, although falling considerably short of those of the corresponding week a year ago.

Hog prices also continued to decline during most of the week and closed at the low point. The week's average cost at Omaha, where average weight of packer and shipper droves for the week at 299 lbs. was the heaviest of the year, dropped to $6.86 while Chicago's average on Saturday was $7.05 and the average weight 278 lbs.

There was further contraction of the price range, light and underweights declining most. The movement of new crop hogs to eastern markets and to a lesser extent, to most of the western market centers, prompted buyers to favor the higher dressing, light and medium weight butcher hogs. The movement of heavy packing sows, however, particularly to Omaha and Chicago, continued unusually heavy for this season of the year, maintaining average weights at a high level despite gradual expansion in the marketing of underweight new-crop hogs.

FAT LAMB PRICES LOWER.

Fat lamb prices, which, during two preceding weeks had advanced sharply from the low spot touched in August, showed severe declines during the week under review. The previous advance attracted an unexpectedly large run of native stock and this, together with dull dressed markets at most of the large consuming centers had a weakening influence on the market for stock on foot.

The week's receipts at 10 important markets were approximately 243,500 cattle, 393,500 hogs, and 383,400 sheep, compared with 212,097 cattle, 389,359 hogs, and 291,618 sheep the week previous, and 306,707 cattle, 309,013 hogs, and 393,479 sheep the corresponding week last year.

Cattle.—Continued preference for well-conditioned yearlings and handy-weight corn-fed steers over heavy bullocks resulted in an abnormally wide price spread between the two classes for this season of the year. The general trend of beef steer prices was downward with the exception of choice light cattle, the brunt of the week's decline falling on the stronger-weight bullocks below choice quality, and native and western grassers. Contrasted with fat, long-fed bullocks, averaging 1,756 lbs. and 1,825 lbs. which were slow sellers at Chicago last week at $7.25 to $7.75 and a few prime steers of 1,500 lbs. weight for which toward the end of the week there was difficulty in realizing $9, choice and prime yearlings weighing under 1,000 lbs. sold readily at $10.25 to $10.90. Good and choice yearlings and finished handy-weight steers were in demand at all markets and sold steady throughout the week with some advance at Kansas City.

While Chicago and other western markets again received a lighter supply of western range steers than is customary at this season of the year, movements of southwestern grassers to tributary markets were liberal, Kansas City reporting the largest run of Kansas grassers of the season. Numerous loads of southwestern steers originally billed to other markets ultimately found their way to Chicago in quest of a more satisfactory outlet. As a rule, however, these cattle met with disfavor and prices declined mostly 25¢ at both Kansas City and Chicago with East St. Louis and Omaha registering declines ranging rom 25¢ to 75¢ on most grassers, short-fed and fat, heavy cattle.

While straight-grass steers rarely sold above $7, few good enough for beef sold below $5.50 at Chicago. Western grassers sold mostly within a range of $5 to $6 at Kansas City, Omaha, and East St. Louis, and considerable numbers of light Mexican steers at $4 to $5.

Prices of practically all she stock, except canners and cutters and low-priced butcher cows, showed a declining tendency at all points, prices at Omaha suffering most. Killers bought canner grades freely, due, in part at least, to an increase in the price of hides. The better grades, particularly heavy fat cows and medium heavy heifers, were more or less affected by the decline in prices of the grades of steers which compete with them for killers' favor.

Demand for medium and good butcher cows was uncertain, and prices were irregular. Few canner cows sold below $2.25 at the river markets, while the better grades of canners sold up to $3 at Chicago. Most of the butcher cows and heifers sold at a spread of $4 to $6, although corn-fed heifers on the yearling order cleared well above this range and continued among the most satisfactory sellers of anything in the cattle line.

Bulls sold lower at Chicago, and 25¢ to 40¢ declines effaced much of the previous week's advance. Other markets under review held steady or gained strength, with the exception of St. Paul, which finished weak to 25¢ lower.

Under liberal receipts the market for heavy calves was extremely dull, and prices worked sharply but unevenly lower. With little competition from eastern order buyers, light and handy-weight veal calf prices broke sharply, declines ranging from $1 at Chicago and St. Paul to as much as $2.50 at East St.

(Concluded on page 212, column 1.)

FRESH MEAT PRICES FLUCTUATE TOWARD LOWER LEVELS

Prices at Boston Higher—Cooler Weather Fails to Stimulate Beef Trade—Supplies Accumulate.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Chicago.)

Fresh meat trade was very uneven during the week ending Sept. 24 and under a generally slow demand prices fluctuated toward lower levels at all markets except at Boston, where gains of $1 to $2 were made on all classes. There was some accumulation of supplies which increased toward the close of the week.

Beef.—Cooler weather did not add the stimulus to the beef trade generally expected and markets, except Boston, were weak with prices tending lower. Conditions at Philadelphia were relatively steady compared with New York and Chicago and price changes were negligible. The moderate receipts included only a small number of choice carcasses but they were sufficient to meet the demand. Heavy carcasses were not in demand and moved slowly at heavy discounts. Light to medium-weight carcasses of the yearling type had preference both at Chicago and eastern markets and sold generally $1.50 to $2 above heavyweights.

COWS AND BULLS STEADY.

The supply of cows during the week as a rule graded below good and only a limited number of carcasses were of medium quality. Offerings were mostly of common, and sold generally steady at the previous week's range of prices. Boston alone showing an advance of 50¢. Bulls were offered at intervals and in limited numbers, and sold practically in line with prices during the preceding week.

The demand for kosher beef was fairly constant and about equal to the supply. The week's closing range showed no material change from a week ago.

Veal.—Choice handyweight veal was scarce at all markets and prices were generally firm. Offerings of lower grades and heavy carcasses at Chicago and Philadelphia were more than the trade required. Weekend prices at Chicago and Philadelphia were unevenly $2 to $4 lower than on Monday, and at Philadelphia were $1 lower than the previous Friday. Prices at New York and Boston were steady to firm and slight gains were made under a fairly constant demand.

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	271	$7.75	257	$7.50	244	$7.52	262	$7.30	264	$7.28	278	$7.05	263	$7.42	263	$7.63	256	$16.67
E. St. Louis	180	8.47	197	8.30	191	8.18	203	8.11	195	7.99	170	8.28	192	8.17	198	8.53	198	17.46
Kansas City	219	8.00	209	7.74	211	7.85	221	7.57	203	7.43	221	7.37	213	7.77	217	7.87	224	16.93
Omaha	289	6.91	283	7.13	298	7.03	303	6.83	301	6.64	289	6.55	299	6.86	287	6.67	272	16.33
S. St. Paul	249	7.52	223	7.40	250	7.14	222	7.02	241	6.77	213	7.02	236	7.16	254	7.22	....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	75,214	22,957	52,257	122,582	25,033	97,549	140,189	43,979	96,210
Denver	9,773	6,164	2,843	2,860	115	2,791	58,578	55,297	4,008
East St. Louis	30,721	12,770	10,802	47,705	13,483	23,082	10,760	1,474	6,215
Indianapolis [1]	9,428	4,997	3,939	59,169	33,379	23,486	5,294	3,509	1,779
Kansas City	83,765	48,893	33,059	29,743	6,615	22,582	53,029	12,946	36,125
Oklahoma City	10,173	2,341	6,106	6,328	278	6,314	181	.....	181
Omaha	41,194	23,635	17,559	29,055	8,882	20,173	65,461	33,194	32,267
St. Joseph [1]	16,206	5,017	9,707	22,581	3,093	19,499	24,554	4,219	18,012
St. Paul [1]	24,147	11,689	10,881	26,441	3,779	22,186	35,686	11,475	12,160
Sioux City	14,113	9,558	4,674	20,496	5,958	14,352	10,075	3,741	6,446
Wichita [1]	9,704	5,980	2,451	6,612	.....	6,221	156	113	43
Total	324,438	153,997	154,269	373,574	100,615	258,235	403,963	169,947	213,446
Previous week [2]	270,731	126,265	136,832	346,912	98,748	234,345	263,458	94,293	167,710

[1] Week ending Friday, Sept. 23.

[2] Not including Denver.

Lamb.—Despite the receipt of a fair number of Canadian lambs at Boston during the week, the strength of that market was in sharp contrast with conditions elsewhere. Eastern markets received a larger proportion of good and choice lamb, the bulk of the offerings at Chicago ranging from medium to good with a fair proportion of common. The demand at Boston showed marked improvement, and uneven gains of $1 to $2 were registered. Chicago held generally steady until near the close, when declines of $1 to $2 were registered. Sharp and uneven declines at New York and Philadelphia featured the lamb trade at those markets. Closing prices at Philadelphia were barely steady while those at New York were $2 to $3 lower than a week ago.

MUTTON PRICES FIRM.

Mutton.—Under light offerings mutton was firm to higher at all markets. Quality showed a marked improvement over receipts in recent weeks and average carcass weights were more nearly in line with trade requirements. The trend of prices was generally upward with Philadelphia showing gains of $2 to $3 over a week ago, while all other markets registered an advance of 50¢ to $1.

Pork.—Following Monday's uneven advances at eastern markets, light-weight fresh pork loins were generally steady, while heavy fresh loins and frozen loins were weak. Frozen or "chilled loins," which constituted the bulk of the supply, sold unevenly $3 to $10 below corresponding averages of fresh, but even at the wide difference in prices were hard to move and received but little attention from the general trade. Chicago closed $1 to $3 below a week ago, while eastern markets registered declines of $1 to $2 from Monday's range, but closed steady to $1 higher than the previous Friday.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, Sept. 23

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	6,959	12	26,762
East St. Louis	3,553	594	1,041
Fort Worth	2,026	.....	312
Indianapolis	1,342	937	820
Kansas City	27,755	1,876	11,045
Oklahoma City	2,214	112	.....
Omaha	28,684	.....	29,397
St. Joseph	3,582	160	5,178
St. Paul	7,367	1,877	3,466
Sioux City	8,341	202	2,503
Wichita	1,741	.....	.....
Total	93,564	5,770	80,524
Previous week	66,481	5,086	65,537
Same week last year	110,151	7,348	145,363
State destination:			
Arkansas	.....	137	.....
Illinois	15,009	600	12,398
Indiana	4,221	937	7,229
Iowa	21,383	2,174	13,843
Kansas	6,538	378	1,875
Kentucky	486	.....	2,008
Louisiana	41	.....	.....
Maryland	40	.....	461
Michigan	1,178	.....	4,553
Minnesota	1,177	688	3,026
Missouri	11,082	246	12,047
Nebraska	21,686	304	14,656
New York	.....	.....	574
Ohio	2,529	142	6,568
Oklahoma	2,883	112	312
Pennsylvania	3,079	.....	30
South Dakota	728	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	52	.....
Texas	1,275	.....	.....
Wisconsin	229	.....	944
Total	93,564	5,770	80,524

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.30	$8.35	$7.85	$8.10	$7.40
Bulk of sales	6.40- 8.10	7.60- 8.25	7.00- 7.75	6.10- 7.25	6.25- 7.35
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	7.40- 8.15	7.00- 8.25	7.00- 7.80	6.75- 7.50	6.50- 7.25
Medium (200-250 lbs.), common-choice	7.85- 8.30	8.25- 8.35	7.40- 7.85	7.00- 7.90	6.65- 7.35
Light (150-200 lbs.), common-choice	7.60- 8.25	7.90- 8.30	6.90- 7.85	7.25- 8.10	7.00- 7.40
Light lights (130-150 lbs.), common-choice	7.25- 7.85	7.75- 8.15	6.70- 7.65	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	6.40- 7.00	6.00- 6.25	6.00- 6.75	6.15- 6.65	6.00- 6.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	6.00- 6.40	5.50- 6.00	5.25- 6.00	6.00- 6.20	5.75- 6.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	7.00- 7.75	7.00- 7.85	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	6.00- 7.75	6.50- 8.25	7.00- 8.00	7.25- 7.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.60-10.25	8.60- 9.75	8.60-10.00	8.50- 9.75	.....
Good	7.75- 9.00	7.75- 8.60	7.40- 9.10	7.50- 8.25	7.75- 8.75
Medium	5.85- 8.00	5.25- 7.75	5.60- 7.65	5.50- 7.50	5.75- 7.75
Common	5.00- 5.85	4.50- 5.25	4.75- 5.60	4.25- 5.50	4.25- 5.75
Light weight (1,109 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	9.75-10.90	9.25-10.50	9.50-10.35	9.25-10.50	.....
Good	8.25- 9.75	8.00- 9.25	7.60- 9.60	7.25- 9.25	8.25- 9.25
Medium	5.75- 8.25	5.00- 8.00	5.40- 7.65	5.25- 7.25	5.75- 8.25
Common	4.75- 5.75	4.00- 5.00	4.25- 5.40	4.00- 5.25	4.00- 5.75
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	3.75- 8.75	4.50-10.50	4.00- 8.35	4.00- 8.75	3.50- 8.50
Cows, common-choice	3.50- 6.75	3.25- 6.00	3.60- 6.00	3.50- 6.00	3.00- 6.50
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.75- 6.35	3.25- 6.25	3.00- 5.35	3.50- 6.25	2.50- 5.50
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	2.60- 3.50	2.25- 3.50	2.00- 3.60	2.00- 3.50	1.75- 3.00
Canner steers	3.00- 3.50	2.50- 3.25	2.50- 3.25	2.25- 3.50	2.00- 2.75
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	6.00-12.50	6.00-11.00	7.00-10.00	6.75- 9.75	5.50-10.50
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.50- 7.00	3.25- 7.00	3.00- 6.50	3.50- 6.75	3.00- 7.00
Feeder steers:					
1,000 up, common-choice	5.00- 6.75	5.00- 6.50	5.00- 7.25	5.00- 6.75	3.75- 6.25
750-1,000 lbs., common-choice	4.75- 6.75	4.50- 6.50	4.75- 7.00	4.50- 6.50	3.50- 6.00
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	3.85- 6.65	3.50- 6.50	3.00- 6.75	3.75- 6.50	3.00- 5.75
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.25- 4.75	2.50- 5.25	2.75- 5.50	2.50- 5.25	2.50- 3.75
Calves:					
Good and choice	.....	5.25- 6.25	5.00- 6.25	5.25- 7.00	.....
Common and medium	.....	4.50- 5.25	3.25- 5.00	3.75- 5.25	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	7.25- 8.85	6.25- 8.25	7.00- 8.50	6.50- 8.00	6.25- 8.00
Culls and common	4.50- 7.00	4.00- 6.00	4.00- 6.75	4.00- 6.25	3.00- 6.00
Feeding lambs	6.00- 7.25	.....	5.25- 6.75	5.00- 6.50	4.50- 6.75
Yearlings, wothers, medium-prime	4.75- 7.00	4.25- 5.75	4.25- 6.00	4.50- 5.75	4.50- 6.25
Wethers, medium-prime	3.75- 5.50	3.50- 5.00	4.00- 5.25	3.75- 4.75	3.00- 4.75
Ewes:					
Medium-good and choice	3.00- 4.75	3.00- 4.00	3.25- 4.50	3.00- 4.00	2.75- 4.00
Culls and common	1.50- 2.75	1.00- 2.75	1.50- 3.00	1.50- 2.75	1.00- 2.50
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	3.25- 6.25	.....	3.50- 5.25	3.25- 5.00	.....
Feeding ewes	.....	.....	.....	2.25- 3.25	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, SEPT. 27.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 27.	Sept. 20.	Aug. 30.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$16.50-17.00	$17.00-17.50	$17.00-17.50	$17.00-19.00	$17.00-19.00	$17.00-18.50
Good	15.50-16.50	16.00-17.00	15.50-16.50	14.00-16.00	14.50-16.00	15.00-16.50
Medium	12.00-14.00	12.00-14.50	11.50-14.00	12.00-13.50	12.50-14.00	12.00-14.00
Common	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.00	8.50-10.50	10.00-11.00	10.50-12.00	8.00-10.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50-12.00	11.50-12.00	11.00-11.50	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	9.00-10.00
Medium	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.50-10.50	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	8.00- 9.00
Common	7.50- 9.00	7.50- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	8.00- 9.00	.....	7.00- 8.00
Bulls—						
Common	7.75- 8.25	8.25- 8.50	7.50- 8.00	8.50- 9.00	9.00- 9.50	7.00- 7.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Choice	18.00-19.00	20.00-21.00	21.00-22.00	19.00-20.00	21.00-23.00	22.00-23.00
Good	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	18.00-19.00	16.00-18.00	20.00-21.00	20.00-21.00
Medium	14.00-15.00	15.00-17.00	16.00-17.00	15.00-16.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00
Common	10.00-12.00	10.00-13.00	13.00-15.00	10.00-14.00	10.00-16.00	14.00-16.00
Mutton—						
Good	9.00-10.00	11.00-11.50	11.00-11.50	12.00-13.00	12.00-14.00	11.00-12.00
Medium	7.00- 8.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-10.00	10.00-11.00	10.00-11.00	9.00-11.00
Common	6.00- 7.00	6.00- 8.00	6.00- 8.00	7.00- 9.00	7.00- 9.00	5.00- 8.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	19.00-21.00	19.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	23.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	23.00-25.00
Good	17.00-19.00	17.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	19.00-21.00	19.00-22.00	21.00-22.00
Medium	12.00-14.00	15.00-16.00	13.00-15.00	15.00-18.00	15.00-18.00	18.00-20.00
Common	8.00-11.00	10.00-14.00	9.00-12.00	9.00-12.00	12.00-14.00	14.00-18.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8-10 lbs. average	25.00-27.00	27.00-29.00	28.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	29.00-30.00	28.00-29.00
10-12 lbs. average	21.00-23.00	24.00-25.00	26.00-27.00	27.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	25.00-27.00
12-14 lbs. average	18.00-20.00	20.00-22.00	22.00-24.00	24.00-25.00	24.00-25.00	22.00-24.00
14-16 lbs. average	16.00-18.00	18.00-19.00	19.00-21.00	18.00-20.00	20.00-21.00	18.00-19.00
16 lbs. and over	13.00-15.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-18.00	16.00-18.00	17.00-19.00	15.00-17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	14.00-15.00	15.00-16.00	14.00-16.00	15.00-16.00
Picnics—						
4-6 lbs. average	11.00-11.50	12.00-12.50	13.00-13.50	.....	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	10.00-11.00	11.00-12.00	12.00-13.00	11.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	13.00-14.00
Butts—						
Boston style	16.00-17.00	18.00-19.00	17.00-19.00	18.00-20.00	18.00-20.00	17.00-18.00

WEEKLY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 210.)

Louis. At the other markets reviewed vealers were steady to 25¢ lower.

Light, growthy stock steers were in best demand. Weighty feeder steers were not in demand and the country outlet for cattle weighing 1,000 lbs. and more was very limited. The bulk of 500-lb. to 750-lb. stockers at Chicago sold at $5 to $6, with a few loads of smooth, fleshy yearlings up to $6.50 and higher. Chicago and Omaha reported declines of 25¢ on stockers and feeders while prices elsewhere were steady, except at Kansas City, where stockers were 25¢ higher.

Few feeder steers costing above $6.25 left any of the western markets during the week, although a few loads of fleshy, strong weight steers, suitable for a short feed, were taken out of Omaha, Kansas City, and Chicago costing up to $6.75 and better.

Hogs.—Hog receipts in the aggregate exceeded those of the previous week and were far above those of a year ago when prices stood at the high point of the year 1920. As has been the case for several weeks, prices strengthened early in the week but declined later at most points under review. There was a further contraction in the extreme price range and at most markets light butchers outsold best lights.

Declines at the close of the week as compared with a week previous ranged mostly from 25¢ to 50¢, although on Saturday the top at East St. Louis was only 15¢ under the previous week end, while St. Paul reported a top 85¢ under the previous Saturday. Top at Kansas City, St. Paul, and Omaha fell below $8 and average costs went under $7 at both Omaha and St. Paul.

Average cost of packer and shipper droves at Chicago on Saturday was $7.05, the lowest since early in 1916. Average cost for the week at that point was $7.43 and average weight 263 lbs., the weight being the same as during the preceding week and the average cost 20¢ lower.

There was an increase in receipts of new-crop hogs at practically all points and at the same time packing sows and old-crop hogs continued to be offered in liberal numbers. Omaha's average weight exceeded that of the previous, or any recent week. Weights at Chicago were generally strong, Wednesday's average at 244 lbs. being the lightest.

QUALITY NEW-CROP HOGS NOT HIGH.

Thus far the quality of the new-crop hogs has not averaged high, with the result that most buyers preferred the higher dressing light butchers. Demand for strongweight butchers also showed improvement and toward the close of the week choice 300-lb. barrows outsold most of the 150-lb. to 160-lb. hogs at Chicago and some other points. Many persons in the trade believe that because of recent severe declines on underweight hogs, owners are holding them on relatively low-priced corn for further weight gains.

At the close of the week the top at Chicago was $8.20 with the bulk at $6.35 to $8. East St. Louis reported one load at $8.40, Kansas City's top was $7.80, Omaha's $7.85, and St. Paul's $7.40. For the first time in many weeks feeder pigs commanded a premium over top hog prices at Kansas City where a spread of $7.75 to $8.25 with a few at $8.50 took the good and choice pigs on country account. Omaha reported stock pigs at $7 to $8 with a spread of $6 to $7.75 in effect at St. Paul.

Sheep.—Although receipts of sheep were not large for this season of the year, offerings proved in excess of trade requirements and fat lambs worked sharply lower at all points under review. Declines from the previous week-end ranged from $1 to $1.50. Matured sheep and yearlings showed smaller losses. The break followed recent sharp advances over the previous low spot at the close of August.

Chicago's run included an unexpectedly large number of natives, but supplies at Omaha and Kansas City ran mostly to westerns. The recent reduction in freight rates which affects shipments west of the Missouri River will, in the opinion of the majority of traders, probably mean larger marketings of range stock during the next few weeks. Advices already received indicate liberal loadings of westerns subsequent to Sept. 20.

Most of the native offerings included a large proportion of common stock, sales of which had a very depressing effect on the market. The quality of westerns also was not up to the standard set earlier in the season, shipments generally carrying a large proportion of stock in feeder flesh. Country orders were not sufficient to take care of the increased receipts of feeder lambs and killers frequently took second cuts at higher prices than countrymen were willing to pay.

PRICES FOR WESTERNS DROP.

From a top of $10 on westerns at Chicago on Monday, practically the same class brought only $8.75 on Thursday. The bulk of native lambs sold at that market around $8 late in the week. Best feeder lambs at the same point sold early in the week at $7.25 to $7.50, but on Friday $7 was about the limit, with very desirable kinds at $6.75 and under. Fat range lambs reached $9.90 at Kansas City on Monday, but $8.40 took the same kind on Friday. Natives offered at that market were generally a poor lot and sold mostly at $4.50 to $6.50. Feeding lambs at the same point went mostly at $6.50 to $6.75, or about 25¢ under the week previous.

At the close of the week best westerns at Omaha brought $8.70 with the bulk at $8 to $8.25. Fat natives sold largely at $7.50 to $7.75. Feeding lambs declined, the bulk at the end of the week selling around $6.25 and $6.70.

East St. Louis reported the bulk of fat natives late in the week around $7 to $7.50 with the best available at $8. Cull lambs ranged from $3.50 to $4.50. Choice yearlings brought $7 at Chicago, and two-year-old wethers $5.50, while fat ewes sold mostly at $3 to $4, with a few choice light ewes up to $5 early in the week. Breeding ewes were in fair demand at all points under review.

Opening, Sept. 26.—Marked expansion in receipts of cattle and lambs from the northwestern range following the reduction in livestock shipping rates from western points was noted at the week's opening. Ten markets reported a combined supply of 102,400 cattle, of which 81,000 were offered at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.

Strictly good to prime corn-fed steers and yearlings, which were relatively scarce at all points, held about steady, but grass and warmed-up cattle of both sexes were slow sellers at steady to 25¢ lower prices. Top yearlings reached $10.50 at Chicago, but best steers weighing 1,400 lbs. and up could not pass $9 and a plainer weighty kind sold down to $7.50 and $8.25. Straight grass steers selling at $5 to $6.75 were in excessive supply at all points under review.

Hogs sold steady to 15¢ lower at most points, St. Paul reporting an extreme decline of 25¢. Tops were $8.40 at East St. Louis, $8.20 at Chicago, $7.85 at Kansas City, $7.75 at Omaha, with part of a load at $7.85 at St. Paul.

Out of a run of over 130,000 sheep at 10 markets, Chicago and Omaha received a combined supply of 91,000. Fat lambs sold 50¢ to 75¢ lower at Omaha and as much as 75¢ to $1 lower at St. Paul. At Chicago, however, with feeders forming a large share of the supply, fat lambs held practically steady, as they did at Kansas City and St. Louis. Western lambs topped at $8.75 at Chicago, $8.50 at Kansas City, and $8 at Omaha. Sheep were mostly steady, with feeding lambs steady to lower.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Sept. 23.	Sept. 16.	Aug. 26.
Hams, smoked, 14–16 average..	$24.00–25.50	$25.00–27.00	$27.00–29.00
Hams, fancy, 14–16 average..	26.00–28.00	26.00–29.00	31.00–33.00
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 average....	12.50–14.50	13.50–15.50	16.00–18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6–8 average....	24.00–24.50	25.00–26.00	26.00–28.00
Bacon, fancy, 6–8 average....	33.00–35.50	34.00–37.00	36.00–39.50
Bellies, D. S., 14–16 average..	13.75–15.75	14.75–15.75	15.50–16.00
Backs, D. S., 14–16 average..	10.25–11.75	11.25–12.00	11.25–12.00
Pure lard, tierces.	13.00–13.75	13.00–14.25	12.25–13.50
Compound lard, tierces.....	12.25–12.75	12.00–12.50	11.50–12.00

Jewish Holidays Affect Live Stock and Meat Markets.

The decreased demand for dressed meats which always accompanies a Jewish holiday is almost invariably reflected in both demand and prices of live stock at all of the important markets of the country. For this reason, shippers and dealers in both live stock and meats give careful attention to the approach of any important Jewish holiday and make an effort to regulate supplies accordingly.

The following Jewish holidays which are among the most important in the Jewish calendar occur during the month of October: Rosh Hashana, or Jewish New Year, occurs Oct. 3 and is also observed on the following day. Yom Kippur occurs Oct. 12 and the Feast of Tabernacles Oct. 17 and 18. Oct. 23 and 25 are also observed as holidays, but are of lesser importance. The strictness with which most orthodox Jews observe these holidays seriously affects the demand not only for kosher beef but for many other commodities.

YIELDS AND PRODUCTION OF ANIMAL BY-PRODUCTS IN AUGUST.

Class.	Av. per animal.	Av. per 100 lbs., live wt.	Total production,[1] August.	Total production,[1] Jan.–Aug.
	Lbs.	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*	*Lbs.*
Edible beef fats (unrendered).....	41.38	4.12	28,156,000	222,334,000
Edible beef offal....	25.43	2.53	17,303,000	128,294,000
Cattle hides.....	66.48	6.61	45,234,000	323,476,000
Edible calf fats (unrendered).....	1.67	0.86	507,000	3,304,000
Edible calf offal.....	5.82	3.00	1,768,000	14,494,000
Lard (rendered).....	38.01	16.24	96,183,000	951,476,000
Edible hog offal.....	5.12	2.19	12,956,000	139,589,000
Pork trimmings.....	10.43	4.46	26,393,000	230,934,000
Inedible grease (rendered).....	3.01	1.29	7,617,000	79,439,000
Sheep edible fat (unrendered).....	1.75	2.35	2,165,000	20,632,000
Sheep edible offal...	1.36	1.82	1,682,000	14,139,000

[1] Calculated for establishments having Federal inspection only.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS OF PORK PRODUCTS DURING AUGUST.

Average Prices of Cattle, Calves, and Sheep Lower—Hogs Show Moderate Advance.

With the exception of hogs, average prices of live stock during August were lower than for the preceding month, according to data compiled by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Taking animals slaughtered under Federal inspection as the basis for computations, cattle declined 27¢, calves 93¢, and sheep and lambs 39¢ per 100 lbs. The average price of hogs advanced 46¢.

The average price of good grade beef at typical eastern markets advanced 72¢, while veal carcasses advanced 53¢ per 100 lbs. Fresh pork loins, 10–14 lb. average, advanced $3 and lard 76¢ per 100 lbs. during August as compared with the average price of the preceding month. Good grade lamb carcasses, however, declined $2.17 and good grade mutton $1.72 per 100 lbs.

While the total number of meat animals slaughtered under Federal inspection during August, 1921, fell approximately 32,000 short of similar slaughter during July, the August slaughter exceeded that of the corresponding month last year by more than 500,000 head. Slaughter of hogs, sheep, and lambs exceeded that of a year ago, whereas cattle and calf slaughter decreased somewhat.

Total production of Federally inspected carcass meat during August this year was approximately 93,000,000 lbs. greater than during August, 1920. Compared with July of this year, total production of such meat decreased approximately 10,000,000 lbs. during August. While the number of cattle slaughtered during August of this year was smaller than that of a year ago by approximately 5,000 head, the amount of beef produced this year exceeded the amount produced during August, 1920, by 27,000,000 lbs.

The explanation of this lies in an increase of approximately 44 lbs. in both the average live and dressed weights of cattle slaughtered during August, 1921, compared with the corresponding month a year ago. The average live weight of hogs was slightly less this year than last, but the average dressed weight showed an increase of 1.66 lbs. per head, apparently indicating a rather marked improvement in average quality. The quantity of lard per 100 lbs. live weight was slightly higher during August than during the preceding month.

Exports of meat and meat products generally exceeded those of the preceding month, and in some instances were greatly in excess of those of a year ago. The foreign demand for pork and pork products was again active. Exports of fresh pork, for example, totaled 3,800,000 lbs. compared with slightly less than 400,000 lbs. during August, 1920. Exports of cured pork were more than double those of a year ago, while lard exports were almost trebled, the total for August this year being 90,000,000 lbs. compared with approximately 32,200,000 lbs. a year ago.

A feature of the export trade was the continued liberal movement of oleo oil and stearin to foreign countries. Such exports totaled 15,300,000 lbs. during August compared with 4,580,000 lbs. during the corresponding month last year.

August exports of fresh lamb and mutton totaled only 476,870 lbs. compared with similar exports of 1,263,443 lbs. during July. Imports during August totaled 617,243 lbs., thereby exceeding exports for the first time in several months. It is understood that most of the imported lamb and mutton came from Canada.

STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE LIVE STOCK AND MEAT SITUATION FOR AUGUST.

Cattle, Calves, Beef, and Veal.

	August, 1921.	August, 1920.	Total Jan. 1–Aug. 31, 1921.	Total Jan. 1–Aug. 31, 1920.
Inspected slaughter:				
Cattle	680,419	685,763	4,887,152	5,413,781
Calves	303,796	332,349	2,626,022	2,835,457
Average live weight:				
Cattle...pounds	1,005.15	960.46		
Calves...do	193.75	190.15		
Average dressed weight:				
Cattle...do	548.57	504.91		
Calves...do	108.14	107.36		
Total dressed weight (carcass):				
Beef...do	373,257,451	346,248,596	2,663,411,454	3,025,117,919
Veal...do	32,852,499	35,680,989	242,088,085	262,216,538
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh beef...do	66,262,035	77,468,708		
Cured beef...do	17,829,103	23,617,431		
End of month—				
Fresh beef...do	48,757,786	67,610,180		
Cured beef...do	17,185,208	22,711,152		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh beef and veal...do	299,645	343,352	11,149,870	82,904,293
Cured beef...do	2,752,598	2,112,982	16,113,700	17,488,896
Canned beef...do	914,418	1,228,005	4,884,713	22,925,386
Oleo oil and stearin...do	15,328,568	4,588,854	111,228,380	55,899,788
Tallow...do	1,349,073	1,960,006	7,429,684	12,977,153
Imports:				
Fresh beef and veal...do	3,141,482	5,618,896	19,967,407	31,526,980
Tallow...do		2,380,415	1,014,165	7,689,332
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades—				
Cattle	$6.44			
Calves	$7.09			
Cattle, good steers (Chicago)	$9.12	$15.51		
Beef carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$15.85	$24.64		
Veal calves (Chicago)	$9.39	$15.08		
Veal carcasses (eastern markets)	$16.99	$22.03		
Receipts of cattle and calves at public stockyards	1,866,759	1,962,233	12,226,200	13,870,990
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	355,494	313,852	1,745,068	2,200,794
Estimated number of cattle on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	64,652,000	66,811,000		
Aug. 1	69,146,000	69,508,000		

Hogs, Pork, and Pork Products.

Inspected slaughter: Hogs	2,530,459	2,190,821	26,440,070	26,239,384
Average live weight...pounds	234.05	234.66		
Average dressed weight...do	178.49	176.83		
Total dressed weight (carcass)...do	451,661,627	387,402,877	4,623,205,929	4,509,366,144
Number of pounds of lard per 100 lbs. live weight...do	16.24			
Storage:				
Beginning of month—				
Fresh pork...do	149,434,597	161,803,702		
Cured pork...do	578,134,356	771,224,069		
Lard...do	194,490,400	191,530,582		
End of month—				
Fresh pork...do	103,721,849	129,197,356		
Cured pork...do	523,941,652	677,814,096		
Lard...do	149,671,445	170,773,674		
Exports:[1]				
Fresh pork...do	3,807,102	396,993	47,908,137	20,380,722
Cured pork...do	80,786,025	34,950,791	503,496,085	587,211,815
Canned pork...do	296,881	153,891	703,348	1,526,170
Sausage...do	723,482	859,806	5,999,362	14,176,613
Lard...do	90,026,807	32,198,298	608,643,918	381,746,762
Imports:				
Pork, fresh...do	20,410	47,959	379,146	757,170
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades	$9.55			
Live hogs, medium weight (Chicago)	$10.07	$15.37		
Fresh pork loins, 10-14 lbs. (eastern markets)	$24.18	$30.66		
Shoulders skinned (eastern markets)	$15.29	$21.92		
Picnics, 6–8 lbs. (eastern markets)	$14.40	$20.19		
Butts, Boston style (eastern markets)	$17.11	$25.74		
Bacon, breakfast (eastern markets)	$29.05	$41.58		
Hams, smoked, 10–12 lbs. average (eastern markets)	$32.22	$37.19		
Lard, tierces (eastern markets)	$13.31	$20.43		
Receipts of hogs at public stockyards	2,656,149	2,490,556	27,614,130	28,868,472
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	22,981	35,656	344,004	530,084
Estimated number of hogs on farms in U. S.:				
Jan. 1	55,153,000	59,368,000		
Aug. 1	67,329,000	69,455,000		

Sheep, Lamb, and Mutton.

Inspected slaughter of sheep and lambs	1,236,992	1,041,580	8,540,072	6,862,931
Average live weight...pounds	74.54	78.85		
Average dressed weight...do	35.92	37.91		
Total dressed weight (carcass)...do	44,432,753	39,486,298	324,926,959	264,329,601
Storage:				
Beginning of month...do	6,750,622	2,298,580		
End of month...do	5,930,103	11,021,173		
Exports of fresh lamb and mutton[1]...do	476,870	175,169	62,787,610	2,919,683
Imports of fresh lamb and mutton...do	617,243	13,956,578	20,195,937	31,243,102
Prices per 100 lbs.:				
Average cost in U. S. of all classes and grades of sheep and lambs	$8.14			
Lambs, 84 lbs. down, medium to prime (Chicago)	$9.14	$12.71		
Lamb carcasses, good grade (eastern markets)	$22.09	$27.60		
Sheep, medium to choice grade (Chicago)	$4.61	$7.62		
Mutton, good grade (eastern markets)	$13.22	$17.36		
Receipts of sheep at public stockyards	2,500,052	2,606,038	14,775,575	13,578,243
Stocker and feeder shipments from public stockyards	404,335	568,121	1,125,986	2,208,632
Estimated number of sheep on farms Jan. 1	45,067,000	47,114,000		

[1] Including reexports.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER PRICES CHANGE RAPIDLY IN UNSETTLED MARKETS.

Trade Shifts from Fresh to Storage Butter—Holders of Stored Goods Take Immediate Profits.

The tone of the butter markets was unsettled and prices showed considerable fluctuation during the week ending Sept. 24. This was the result of a price level that discouraged consumption and made possible the movement of storage butter at fair profits, a condition resulting from the small quantities of fancy butter arriving on the markets and the normal reduction in production which caused a shortage of fine butter and rapid price advances the preceding week.

Perhaps the most noticeable development of the week was the shifting of the trade from fresh to storage butter. While this condition exists every fall, the change this year was somewhat more abrupt and earlier than in former years, due in part to actual importations of Danish butter and to the immediate taking of profits by numerous holders of storage goods who, on account of persistent rumors of other large Danish shipments to be made, preferred not to await further possible advances in the future. Buyers have also found it somewhat difficult to supply their needs with fresh butter, and have turned to the better grades of storage.

Although fancy fresh butter was kept cleaned up and at times was actually short, there was not the keen demand of the previous week.

MARKET ON UNDERGRADES WEAKER.

The market on undergrades was weaker and an already heavy supply was increased by a continued running off of quality of some shipments. Much of these goods held by dealers was of high cost, and as the supplies were held at prices about 1¢ above buyers' views, the movement was slow and considerable quantities were stored. The storage holdings in the four principal markets, however, were slightly reduced under those of the preceding week, principally because of the active out-of-storage movement of desirable grades. Occasional current shipments showed some improvement in quality, but decrease in production more than offset the possibility of any material increase in the quantity of fancy butter on the markets. Latest available reports from the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association show a decrease in the make last week of 2.2%, as compared with that of a week ago.

FOREIGN BUTTER REPORTED ON WAY.

While the rumors circulated on some of the markets regarding large shipments of Danish butter proved false, the import situation is important enough to warrant more than passing interest. No arrivals of Danish butter were reported during the week, but at least two shipments are now afloat and others are to be made in the near future. The *Frederick VIII* sailed from Copenhagen Sept. 16, carrying about 1,000 casks. The *Heligolav* sailed from the same port Sept. 23 and was reported as having her entire refrigerator space of 3,000 to 4,000 casks capacity reserved for butter. The *Oscar II* from Copenhagen Sept. 29 and the *Drottingholm* from Gothenburg Sept. 24 will also likely carry butter. The prices at which the butter in the various Danish shipments was purchased range from 36¢ to 39¢ c. i. f.

It is stated that a deal for 10,000 boxes of New Zealand butter for delivery in December at New York via the Panama Canal at 46¢, duty paid, was recently consummated, and that negotiations for a further purchase of a similar quantity are pending.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 24.

[Cents per pound.]

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	44	42	44½	44	43½
Tuesday	44½	42	45	45	43¾
Wednesday	44½	42	45	45	43¾
Thursday	44	43	45	44	44
Friday	43½	43	44	44	43¾
Saturday	43½	43	44	44	44
Average for week.	44.00	42.50	44.58	44.33	43.71
Previous week	43.83	42.13	44.00	43.75	43.91
Corresponding week last year	61.42	57.75	61.46	60.75	63.62

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No. 1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	20 –21½	19 –19¾	20½–21½	21	20
Tuesday	20 –21½	19¾–20½	21 –22	21½	19½
Wednesday	20 –21½	19¾–20½	21 –22	21½	19½
Thursday	20½–21½	19¾–20½	21 –22	21¼	19½
Friday	20½–21½	19¾–20½	21 –22	21¼	19½
Saturday	20½–21½	19¾–20½	21 –22	21¼	19½
Average for week.	20.87	20.00	21.42	21.29	19.58
Previous week	20.75	19.27	21.00	21.33	18.96
Corresponding week last year	27.63	26.46	29.50	32.83	26.50

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Price of Centralized Butter (90 score) at Chicago.

[Cents per pound.]

Monday	38¼	Friday	37¾
Tuesday	38	Saturday	37
Wednesday	38 –38¼		
Thursday	38	Average	37.85

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

	Week ending Sept. 24.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,088,542	11,541,326	9,720,798
Receipts since Jan. 1	437,470,122	426,381,580	388,409,512
Put into cold storage	2,554,239	2,185,092	2,284,009
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,667,180	2,895,876	2,018,737
Change during week	−112,941	−710,874	+265,272
Total holdings	58,430,355	58,543,296	66,962,999
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	3,868,809	3,474,464	3,530,736
Receipts since Jan. 1	137,700,024	133,831,215	127,560,787
Put into cold storage	1,153,107	1,806,231	846,725
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,364,127	1,254,693	1,372,181
Change during week	−211,020	+551,538	−525,456
Total holdings	17,653,198	17,864,218	19,689,951
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	4,190,630	4,183,624	3,109,448
Receipts since Jan. 1	121,403,613	117,212,983	116,221,760
Put into cold storage	1,645,312	1,740,608	1,331,473
Withdrawn from cold storage	974,956	983,530	1,349,649
Change during week	+670,356	+757,078	− 18,176
Total holdings	17,625,028	16,954,672	15,389,491
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	198,651	207,184	180,140
Receipts since Jan. 1	13,111,631	12,912,980	11,655,598
Put into cold storage	19,475	27,792	23,870
Withdrawn from cold storage	139,781	106,925	158,388
Change during week	−120,306	−79,133	−134,518
Total holdings	3,285,419	3,405,723	2,723,025

Navy Produce Supplies Inspected.

During August the inspection service of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates passed upon 2,819,198 lbs. of fruits and vegetables for the Navy and 280,405 lbs. for the Marine Corps.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN CHEESE TRADING AND MOVEMENT.

Prices at Wisconsin Markets Fluctuate at Close—Distributing Markets Have Upward Trend.

Active cheese trading at Wisconsin primary markets continued throughout the week ending Sept. 24, and the general situation was further supported by an increased movement of goods in wholesale distributing markets. Advances on Wisconsin cheese boards Monday, Sept. 19, were quite generally followed early in the week, but later prices became erratic, and there were changes both up and down, depending upon style.

Part of the fluctuation was caused by the fact that some dealers during the preceding week moved their stocks on hand at prices based on costs rather than upon board quotations. This action had a tendency to lower prices and was followed by slight advances later due to an actual shortage, especially of Longhorns, and of Twins to some extent.

SOUTHERN STOCKS LOW.

Southern trade was reported as being somewhat lighter, but this was thought to be at least partly due to a desire on the part of southern buyers to avoid shipment during the warmer weather which recently prevailed in many sections. Dealers still look to the South as an outlet for goods, for apparently southern stocks are so low that replenishment will soon be necessary if cheese is to be used at all.

Some sales of cheese for storage purposes were made in Wisconsin during the week, although the volume of sales of this type was lighter than during the preceding week.

There were only fractional advances in prices in distributing markets, but the trend of the market was upward, and except for slight speculative interest, the bulk of the demand was for cheese to go into consumptive channels. As usual the demand was limited largely to fancy cheese, and as the available supply of cheese which would pass as strictly fine quality was small, the tendency of the market was toward a firmer position. Inferior quality, with weak body, acid and bitter flavors the outstanding defects, has been prevalent in many of the current receipts at the New York market. Offerings of Canadian Cheddars at 20¢ per lb., duty paid, were reported during the week as having been received at New York.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING AUGUST.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Denmark	58,052	317	.....	.....
France	.....	11,820	.....	.....
Greece	6,215	87,930	.....	.....
Italy	.....	1,475,104	.....	.....
Netherlands	1,764	60,321	.....	.....
Spain	.....	139,492	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	326,584	.....	.....
Canada	83,512	4,709	592,859	.....
Argentina	.....	978,354	.....	732,393
Other countries	343	6,377	1,148	.....
Total:				
August, 1921	149,886	3,091,008	594,007	732,393
August, 1920	2,737,265	660,963	2,628,895	1,320,775

IMPORTS OF EGGS DURING AUGUST.

Imported from—	Dozen.	Total.	Dozen.
Canada	51,864	August, 1921	74,309
Hongkong	21,820	August, 1920	26,205
Japan	625		

FINAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Manufactured products.	Number of factories reporting.	April.		May.		June.	
	1921	1921	1920	1920	1920	1921	1920
Creamery butter	3,282	80,363	60,622	116,053	86,845	127,941	114,695
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	319	188	233	271	344	281	443
Renovated or process butter	10	788	799	325	834	399	626
American cheese:							
Whole milk	1,828	22,604	18,856	33,005	29,832	35,083	41,376
Part skim	37	118	429	184	811	190	890
Full skim	63	262	660	303	878	291	1,166
Swiss cheese, including block	267	700	975	3,242	3,146	3,775	4,412
Brick and Munster cheese	293	3,644	4,327	3,934	4,699	3,898	5,093
Limburger cheese	104	602	682	1,029	1,100	1,074	1,223
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	340	2,359	2,788	2,777	3,211	2,513	3,315
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	35	569	579	740	669	670	620
All Italian varieties of cheese	35	315	398	503	485	483	554
All other varieties of cheese	58	520	1,309	575	1,219	575	1,185
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	13	480	1,665	344	749	365	677
Unskimmed	71	23,003	41,644	24,516	39,923	20,628	42,549
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	110	6,989	8,393	9,838	11,594	7,865	12,133
Unskimmed	67	1,418	2,202	3,689	3,306	4,409	5,303
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	6	.....	1,113	291	1,874	28	1,295
Unskimmed	138	100,156	91,110	138,137	119,597	136,248	132,143
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	132	6,068	4,858	7,914	6,501	8,927	8,134
Unskimmed	98	8,033	4,255	10,171	5,925	10,523	8,097
Evaporated milk, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	18	6,987	8,045	10,395	9,888	10,209	9,724
Bulk goods	5	514	78	718	127	1,031	167
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	5	278	430	200	89	223	53
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	23	2,777	1,992	3,473	2,711	2,171	3,905
Dried or powdered buttermilk	18	580	377	883	509	942	841
Powdered whole milk	14	359	742	260	2,413	473	1,259
Powdered skimmed milk	49	3,326	4,412	4,430	5,211	4,370	5,071
Powdered cream	2	35	60	.....	.....	20	42
Dried casein (skim milk)	84	928	1,196	1,073	1,293	770	1,361
Dried casein (buttermilk)	2	.....	14	4	23	6	32
Malted milk	7	1,734	1,658	1,696	1,620	1,534	1,769
Milk sugar (crude)	11	349	605	380	684	275	657
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,528	10,534	9,932	46,016	16,118	51,966	22,078
Oleomargarine (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	53	9,034	13,751	7,449	16,208	5,306	11,650
Exclusively vegetable oil	70	9,676	17,032	6,020	19,424	3,290	12,200
Exclusively animal oil	1	40	195	61	360	51	205
Oleomargarine (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	30	598	786	362	816	235	782
Exclusively vegetable oil	27	236	359	140	347	70	294
Exclusively animal oil	1	1	5	1	6	1	6

NOTE.—The above statistics are based upon replies to inquiries sent to all manufacturers of dairy products in the United States in so far as it has been possible to secure a complete list.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING AUGUST.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	105	.....	360,910	933,600	.....
France	.....	.....	.....	.....	246,300	3,070,000	1,200
Germany	208	200	57	.....	30,397	3,025,273	844,186
Netherlands	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,000	48,000	443,700
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,240	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	37,390	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41,250
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,000	50,640	24,000
United Kingdom	1,300	.....	10,025	213,180	3,232,910	12,716,639	202,040
Canada	1,938	90,280	49,495	331,725	7,207	3,120	2,018
Panama	81,494	15,610	29,086	30,920	46,875	234,828	2,772
Mexico	69,865	3,550	100,697	685,098	71,889	200,920	9,857
Jamaica	896	8,100	34,511	450	65,217	10,144	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	43,000	.....	5,206	.....	.....	960	.....
Cuba	24,756	.....	80,883	1,198,410	1,498,124	271,190	2,675
Virgin Islands	20,027	3,225	13,087	30	6,751	1,800	.....
Haiti	28,094	1,100	3,405	.....	720	1,216	.....
Dominican Republic	18,179	2,000	12,569	.....	24,910	7,952	125
British Guiana	30,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peru	.....	.....	1,600	.....	49,860	336,009	.....
China	3,398	.....	3,534	.....	70	119,568	2,500
British India	.....	.....	480	.....	43,900	491,331	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	.....	.....	67,020	299,985	.....
Hongkong	.....	.....	10,490	.....	252,325	41,184	.....
Japan	1,980	200	3,325	.....	21,696	392,116	1,080
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	144,000	.....	.....
Philippine Islands	25,528	.....	3,959	.....	815,520	310,240	.....
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	125,840	16,130	.....
Other countries	84,326	29,610	28,119	13,021	240,082	220,117	21,598
Total: August, 1921	435,489	153,875	428,014	2,472,834	7,556,763	22,802,953	1,598,921
August, 1920	436,214	367,137	374,538	1,661,867	20,502,915	5,100,048	35,759

MILK POWDER REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Barreled goods.	Case goods.	Barreled goods.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total stocks[1] Sept. 1:				
1921	288,574	632,650	266,924	6,734,262
1920	803,605	547,949	277,109	7,526,528
Unsold stocks[2] Sept. 1:				
1921	288,574	482,650	200,254	4,640,543
1920	.....	5,000	9,068	2,455,253

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices [1] of Skimmed Milk Powder During August.

[Cents per pound.]

Geographic sections.	Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales, fresh goods.[3]
New England	10 –13	10 –13
Middle Atlantic	3 –13	5 –13
South Atlantic	10 –13	10 –13
East North Central	7 –13	7 –13
West North Central	8 –13	8 –13
South Central	9½–13	9½–13
Northwestern	7 –13	8 –13
Southwestern	8½–14	9¼–14

[1] No prices reported on case goods.
[2] The range price includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Including the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 36–50¢ for case goods and 28–38¢ for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 3½–12½¢.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 11½–13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Atlantic seaboard and 13¢ per lb. f. a. s. Pacific seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During August.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
France	1,200	Panama	2,772
Germany	844,186	Venezuela	3,657
Italy	15,870	China	2,500
Netherlands	443,700	Japan	1,080
Switzerland	41,250	Other countries	2,106
Turkey	24,000		
United Kingdom	202,040	Total Aug., 1921	1,598,921
Canada	2,018	Total Aug., 1920	35,759
Cuba	2,675	Jan.–Aug., 1921	5,051,053
Mexico	9,867	Jan.–Aug., 1920	2,186,431

Danish Butter Prices Lowered.

At current rates of exchange in New York, on Copenhagen, the official price of Danish butter in Copenhagen was about 38.6¢ per lb. on Sept. 1, compared with 42.7¢ the preceding week.

The lowered price is due largely to reduction in the rates of international exchange especially in Danish drafts on Great Britain.

Argentine Butter Exports Doubled.

Exports of butter from Argentina during the first seven months of 1921 totaled 32,272,000 lbs. compared with 19,358,000 lbs. during the same period of 1920. The United Kingdom furnished the chief market, having taken 27,393,000 lbs. Italy ranked second, taking 2,716,000 lbs., and France third with 839,000 lbs.

Fruits and Vegetables

APPLE PRICES REGISTER HIGHEST POINT FOR SEASON.

Potatoes Have Slow Demand—Sweet Potato Prices Lower—Carlot Movement Increasing.

Potatoes and grapes continued to move in heavy volume during the week ending Sept. 24, while shipments of cantaloupes, peaches and watermelons decreased. Apple prices advanced strongly in the East. Cabbage and sweet potatoes declined. Other lines held fairly steady. The movement of 18,288 cars of the leading lines of fruits and vegetables was about 600 cars above last week's total volume but slightly less than for the same week a year ago.

Potatoes.—Potatoes continued to move in heavy volume, demand was slow to moderate and markets weakened slightly. Prices in producing sections showed declines of 10¢ to 25¢. Maine Irish Cobblers closed at $1.42 to $1.46 bulk per 100 lbs. f. o. b. shipping points and were slightly weaker in New York at $2.10 to $2.15. Sacked stock ruled fairly steady at $2 per 100 lbs. in Boston and declined 35¢ to 40¢, to a range of $2.45 to $2.50 in Pittsburgh and $2.15 to $2.25 in Philadelphia. New York Round Whites were dull and weak in New York and Philadelphia closing at $2.10 to $2.25 per 100 lbs. bulk, and ruled $2 per 100 lbs., sacked f. o. b. shipping points. Northern Round Whites advanced 15¢ to 25¢ in Chicago and then declined to a range of $2.35 to $2.50, slightly above last week's close. At distributing points this stock closed dull and weak at $1.85 to $2.10. Haulings were moderate and demand slow at Idaho shipping points where Rurals closed weak at $1.35. This stock declined 15¢ in the Chicago carlot market closing $2.35 to $2.45, and closed at about the same rauge in Kansas City. Maine and Minnesota, the leading shipping States, each sent over 1,000 cars to consuming centers out of a total of 5,829 cars. The latter number exceeds last week's movement and is more thau 1,500 cars heavier than shipments last seasou for the same period.

APPLES REACH HIGH POINT.

Apples.—Limited supplies of good apples and a continued active demand in New York City markets, have caused prices to advance to the highest point this season. New York Wealthys, A 2½, advanced $2.50 to $3 per bbl. to a range of $11 to $12 and best McIntosh apples brought $13 to $14. New York Rhode Island Greeuings advanced $2 to a close of $9 to $9.50. New York Baldwins advanced 50¢ to $1 in New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, closing $7 to $7.50 and ruled steady at $6 f. o. b. shipping points. Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans ranged $1.75 to $2.25 and Winesaps at the close ruled $2.25 per box f. o. b. Early iu the week Jonathans rauged $4.50 to $6 in New York but declined to a later range of $4.25 to $4.50. The Chicago market was about steady at $8 to $8.50 for early fall varieties. Heaviest car-lot movement is from the boxed apple sections, which are sending uearly four times as heavy shipments as at this time a year ago and double those last week. Shipments from the barreled sectious, while showing an increase of uearly 400 cars over last week's movement, are little more than half those for the corresponding week last year. Washington with 599 cars shipped about one-third of the total boxed movement of 1,846 cars, while New York shipped 725 cars or one-half the total volume of barreled stock.

Sweet potatoes.—Sweet potatoes were in moderate demand in consuming centers. Markets were slow and dull and prices declined. Virginia Eastern Shore yellow varieties declined 25¢ to 50¢, closing $3.50 to $4 per bbl. in New York, $4.50 to $4.75 in Chicago and ranging $4 to $4.25 in other cities. Tennessee Nancy Halls declined 25¢ in Chicago and Kansas City to a range of $1.15 to $1.25 per bu. hamper. New Jersey yellow stock closed 25¢ to 35¢ lower in New York at $1.50 to $1.65. Shipments decreased 25% and are lighter than a year ago. Virginia with 342 cars shipped more than half the week's total movement of 647 cars.

Onions.—Onion markets with some few price changes in eastern cities assumed a more regular tone and closed slow and dull for eastern yellow Globes at $3.25 to $3.75 per 100 lbs., sacked. At Massachusetts shipping points prices held steady at $3.50 to $3.75. Middle western yellow Globes were steady at $4 to $4.25 in Pittsburgh, declined 25¢ to 50¢ in Cincinnati to a range of $3.75 to $4.25, and strengthened slightly in New York to a close of $3.75 to $4. A year ago yellow onions were selling at $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 lbs. Shipments were in slightly less volume, California leading with 155 cars and Massachusetts next with 130. Total movement was 740 cars.

Cabbage.—Demand for cabbage was slow and markets were dull and weak, with lower prices. New York domestic stock weakened to $40 per ton bulk in New York and declined $10 in Philadelphia, closing at $30 to $35. New York Danish type declined $20 in Cincinnati and ruled $40 at the close. Northern Domestic was slightly weaker in Chicago at $26 to $28 and ranged $35 to $40 in St. Louis aud Cincinnati, a loss of $10 to $20. New York Danish type cabbage held steady at $32 to $35 f. o. b. shipping points and Domestic stock declined $4 to $7 and closed at $20 to $23 per ton bulk. Cabbage shipments exceeded last week's movement by 150 cars and were heavier than the volume a year ago. Colorado and New York with more than 200 cars each shipped over half the week's total of 766 cars.

Grapes.—Grapes continued to move in heavy volume, California shipping over 3,000 cars, New York 440, Delaware 295, and Michigan 240 cars. New York Concords strengthened slightly in New York City the middle of the week, but closed weaker at $1 to $1.10 per 12-qt. basket. New York Delawares rauged $1 to $1.25. Michigan Concords were firm in Chicago at $1.25 to $1.35.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, New York and Northern Round Whites No. 1, Sacked per 100 lbs.

Market.	Carloads received.	This season. Sept. 26.	This season. Sept. 19.	One year ago.
New York...	321	[1] $2.10–2.15	$2.40–2.55	[1] $1.95
Boston.....	305	[2] 2.00	[2] 2.00–2.15	[2] 1.90–2.10
Philadelphia.	175	2.25	[1] 2.50–2.65	[1] 1.50–1.65
Pittsburgh...	182	2.50	[1] 2.40–2.45	[1] 1.85–2.00
Cincinnati...	95	2.50–2.65	3.15	2.00–2.15
Chicago.....	416	[3] 2.35–2.50	[3] 2.25–2.35	[3] 1.50–1.60
St. Louis.....	101	[4] 2.50–2.65	[4] 2.75–2.85	2.00
Kansas City.	179	[4] 2.30	[4] 2.35–2.50	2.00

SWEET POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore, Yellow Varieties, Barrels.

New York...	89	$3.50–4.00	$3.50–3.75	$4.25–4.50
Boston.....	54	4.25	4.50–4.75	4.50–5.00
Philadelphia.	7	.....	4.00	2.75–3.00
Pittsburgh...	32	4.00–4.25	4.25–4.50	4.50
Cincinnati...	9	4.15–4.25	4.25–4.50	4.75–5.00
Chicago.....	59	4.50–4.75	4.75–5.00	4.00–4.50
St. Louis.....	3	[5] 1.10–1.15	[5] 1.00–1.10	[5] 1.25
Kansas City.	9	[5] 1.15–1.25	[5] 1.50	.....

CABBAGE, New York and Northern Domestic, Bulk per ton.

New York...	11	$40.00	$45.00–50.00	.....
Philadelphia.	43	30.00–35.00	40.00–45.00	$10.00–15.00
Pittsburgh...	19	[1] 2.00–2.25	30.00–35.00	.....
Cincinnati...	39	35.00–40.00	60.00	20.00–22.00
Chicago.....	46	24.00–25.00	30.00	7.00– 8.00
St. Louis.....	33	35.00–40.00	40.00–50.00	20.00–25.00
Kansas City.	33	[1] 2.25	[1] 2.25	[1] 1.10–1.25

ONIONS, Eastern and Middle Western Yellow Globes, Sacked per 100 lbs.

New York...	128	$3.50–3.75	$3.00–3.35	$1.50–1.75
Boston.....	40	3.50–3.75	4.00–4.25	1.50–1.75
Philadelphia.	56	3.25–4.00	3.00–4.00	1.50–1.75
Pittsburgh...	47	3.75–4.25	4.00	1.75
Cincinnati...	11	3.75–4.25	4.25–4.50	1.50
Chicago.....	54	3.50–3.75	[6] 4.25–4.50	1.75–2.00
St. Louis.....	38	[7] 3.75	[7] 3.25–3.50	.....
Kansas City.	40	[7] 2.25	[7] 3.25	[7] 1.75

APPLES, Eastern Red Fall Varieties, Barrels.

New York...	247	$8.00–12.00	$8.50–9.00	$4.00–4.50
Boston.....	76	6.00–10.00	6.50–7.00	5.00
Philadelphia.	64	8.00–10.50	[8] 2.25–2.50	4.50
Pittsburgh...	79	[9] 7.00	[8] 3.00	4.50
Cincinnati...	59	8.00– 8.50	[8] 2.50–2.75	5.00
Chicago.....	291	8.00– 8.50	[8] 2.75	5.00–5.50
St. Louis.....	63	.....	[8] 2.75–3.00	[8] 1.10–1.15
Kansas City.	55	.....	[8] 2.75–3.00	[8] 2.50–3.00

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (100 lbs.).				
Rochester, N. Y..		$2.00	.....	.....
Presque Isle, Me..	[1] $1.42–1.46	[1] $1.52–$1.56	[1] $1.35–$1.40	
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1.95– 2.10	.....	1.65	
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.70– 1.95	2.05– 2.10	1.45– 1.60	
Alliance, Nebr....	1.70– 1.95	[10] 1.65– 1.85	[10] 1.25	
Greeley, Colo.....	[10] 1.40	[10] 1.50	1.30– 1.40	
Idaho Falls, Idaho	1.35	[10] 1.25	1.00– 1.10	
CABBAGE (ton).				
Rochester, N. Y..	20.00–23.00	20.00–23.00	6.00	
ONIONS (100 lbs.).				
Massachusetts points.....	3.50– 3.75	3.50– 3.75	1.35– 1.50	
APPLES (bbl.).				
Rochester, N. Y..	6.00	.....	.....	
APPLES (box).				
Spokane, Wash...	2.25	.....	.....	

[1] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[2] Maine Irish Cobblers.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[5] Tennessee Nancy Halls.
[6] California yellow varieties.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] Bushel baskets.
[9] New York Baldwins.
[10] Wagon loads, cash to growers.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York *cauliflower* was slow and dull in eastern markets at $2.25 to $2.50 per crate. California stock ranged $2 to $2.25 in Chicago and St. Louis. Michigan Golden Heart *celery* advanced 25¢ in Chicago, closing $1 per crate. Colorado stock was steady in Kansas City at $8 per crate. Massachusetts *cranberries* were 50¢ higher in Boston at $5.50 to $6 per one-half barrel crate.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending Sept. 24.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to Sept. 24.	Last season to Sept. 24.	Total last season.
Apples: Boxed.	1,846	483	866	4,709	2,331	35,967
Barreled.	1,449	2,688	1,087	6,643	10,234	71,850
Cabbage..	766	539	616	16,704	17,165	32,976
Cantaloupes..	254	557	494	24,425	21,973	22,375
Grapes...	4,100	2,886	3,831	14,984	14,186	39,136
Lettuce..	293	150	265	16,148	11,713	12,481
Onions...	740	1,122	810	11,023	12,409	28,125
Peaches..	326	2,990	1,069	25,925	22,146	26,995
Pears....	936	766	1,183	9,896	8,773	15,176
Potatoes: Sweet..	647	703	846	4,339	3,125	17,933
White..	5,829	4,271	5,522	70,461	61,778	193,502
Tomatoes	557	834	530	14,686	12,943	15,132
Watermelons.	126	210	286	44,081	39,017	39,253
Vegetables, mixed..	359	232	308	12,023	9,218	13,282
Total..	18,288	18,431	17,713	276,047	247,011	564,183

SEASON'S CANTALOUPE SHIPMENTS LARGEST EVER RECORDED.

Output Increasing Rapidly in Far Western Producing Sections—California Leading State.

Shipments of cantaloupes this season will exceed 25,000 cars if the movement after the middle of September equals that of the same period last year. The present total of over 24,000 cars is about 2,000 more than were shipped in any previous season.

The cantaloupe output has increased each season since 1915, with the exception of 1918, when the eastern cantaloupe acreage and movement were unusually light. Shipments in 1915 were only 12,637 cars, but the volume recovered nearly 50% the following season and exceeded 22,000 cars in 1919 and also in 1920. The movement this year will be about double that of six years ago. The average of the past three seasons, 1919, 1920, and 1921, is about 23,000 cars compared with an eight-year average of about 18,000 cars.

This year's large shipments are the result of increased acreage. The acreage, 80,000 acres and over, planted in 1920 and 1921 is more than double the area planted in 1918. In general, the center of heaviest production and shipment has been shifting to the far West and Southwest with a corresponding but irregular decrease in most other sections. Thus in 1916 the Eastern States shipped 5,331 cars and the Western States 11,483. In 1921, to Sept. 17, shipments were 5,174 cars from Eastern States and 18,996 from the West. About half the carlot shipments this season were from California, which has doubled its acreage over that previous to 1919—chiefly in the Imperial and San Joaquin valleys.

Wholesale prices in early June reached a top of $10 per crate in many city markets, the quotations being for choice stock from the Imperial Valley of California. The price fell rapidly to a range of $3.50 to $4 by the end of June, and to a range of $2 to $4 by the end of July. Prices at shipping points started at $2.75 to $3.75 for standard 45's, but the prevailing range at shipping points during June was $1.75 to $2.25, and soon after the first of July the range declined further, reaching $1.25 to $1.50. In June, 1920, the corresponding range at shipping points was $2 to $3.25.

Colorado cantaloupes, unlike those of most other sections, met strong market conditions, and prices tended upward. Beginning in late August at a range of $1.50 to $3 per standard crate, in four leading markets, the range strengthened, reaching $2.50 to $5 the middle of September. There was little competition, as Colorado has been supplying the greater part of the carlot shipments in September. Eastern cantaloupes, including shipments from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland, sold, as usual, below the prices of western stock. Markets were irregular with extremely wide ranges. Quotations ran as low as 50¢ and as high as $2.50 per standard crate in leading markets but prevailing ranges were $1.25 to $2.

PRICE RANGES OF SALES TO JOBBERS.

[Standards 45s.]

California Cantaloupes.

Week ending—	New York.	Boston.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
1921.				
June 6..	$7.50–10.00	$7.50–10.00	$6.50–10.00	$5.00–10.00
13..	4.50– 8.00	4.75– 7.50	4.60– 6.00	4.50– 5.00
20..	3.75– 5.00	3.75– 4.50	3.75– 4.75	3.25– 4.25
27..	3.50– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	3.00– 3.50	3.25– 3.50
July 4..	3.75– 5.00	4.00– 5.00	3.25– 4.00	3.25– 4.25
11..	2.75– 4.00	3.25– 4.00	3.25– 3.75	3.00– 3.50
18..	3.00– 3.50	3.00– 3.75	2.50– 3.75	3.00– 3.50
25..	3.25– 4.25	3.50– 4.00	2.00– 3.25	2.75– 3.25
Aug. 1..	2.75– 4.25	3.50– 4.50	3.75	2.00– 3.75
8..	2.75– 4.00	2.25– 3.50	3.50	2.50– 3.00
15..	1.25– 2.75	2.00– 3.00	3.00– 3.75	2.25– 3.00
22..	1.25– 2.50	2.50– 3.50	2.00– 3.00	1.75– 2.50
29..	2.00– 2.75	2.00– 3.50	1.75– 2.50	1.50– 2.00
Sept. 5..	2.25– 3.00	2.09– 2.50	1.25– 2.00	1.50– 1.85
1920.				
June 7..	9.00–15.00	12.00–15.00	8.50–15.00	9.00–10.50
14..	5.50– 7.50	5.00– 8.00	5.00– 7.50	5.00– 6.00
21..	4.50– 6.00	4.50– 6.00	4.50– 5.50	4.50– 5.50
28..	3.50– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	3.75– 4.75	3.75– 4.50
July 5..	5.00– 7.00	4.00– 6.00	3.75– 4.50	4.00– 4.25
12..	4.50– 6.50	4.50– 6.00	4.00– 4.50	3.50– 4.25
19..	3.25– 4.50	4.00– 5.00	3.00– 4.00	3.25– 4.50
26..	3.50– 4.50	3.50– 4.50	3.75– 4.25	3.75– 4.25
Aug. 2..	5.50– 7.00	7.00	5.00	5.50– 6.00
9..	5.00– 6.00	6.00– 6.50	4.50– 5.00	3.75– 5.00
16..	3.50– 5.50	3.00– 6.00	3.00– 4.25	2.50– 3.75
23..	1.75– 2.50	2.00– 3.00	1.75– 2.50	1.50– 2.00
30..	1.25– 1.75	1.50– 2.00	1.50– 1.75	1.25– 1.50
Sept. 6..	1.75– 2.75	1.75– 2.50	1.50– 2.00	1.50– 2.50
13..	2.75– 4.00	2.50– 3.50	1.75– 2.00	2.50– 3.25

Colorado Cantaloupes.

1921.				
Aug. 29	$2.00–3.00	$2.25–3.00	$1.50–2.00	$1.25–2.00
Sept. 5	2.00–3.50	2.00–3.00	1.50–1.75	1.50–1.85
12	3.25–3.75	3.50–5.00	2.50–3.25	2.00–2.75
19	2.50–3.50	3.50–4.00	2.50–3.25	2.25–2.50
1920.				
Aug. 30	3.25–3.50	.....	.....	1.75–2.25
Sept. 6	2.00–3.00	.....	2.50–3.00	1.75–3.00
13	2.75–4.50	3.00–4.50	2.75–3.50	2.75–3.50
20	1.00–2.00	1.50–2.75	1.50–2.50	1.25–1.75
27	.75–1.50	1.50–2.25	1.25–1.75	1.25–1.50

Eastern Cantaloupes.

1921.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia	Pittsburg.
Aug. 8	$1.25–2.50	$1.50–2.50	$0.75–2.50	.....
15	.75–1.50	1.50–2.25	.50–1.00	[1]$1.75–2.00
22	.75–1.50	1.50–2.00	.50–2.00	[1]1.40–1.75
29	1.25–1.50	1.50–2.00	.90–1.25	[1]1.50–1.75
Sept. 5	1.00–2.25	1.00–2.50	.....	.....
1920.				
Aug. 9	3.50–4.00	4.25–4.50	3.50	.....
16	1.25–2.50	1.50–3.25	1.25–3.00	2.00–2.50
23	.75–1.25	1.00–1.50	.50–1.25	1.00–2.00
30	.75–1.50	1.00–1.25	.50–.80	.75–.90

[1] Salmon tints.

CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF CANTALOUPES.

From—	Season of—							To Sept. 17—	
	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1920	1921
	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.
Alabama	.....	13	5	1	1	4	1	1	1
Arizona	585	482	839	1,215	1,169	1,832	1,164	1,473	1,164
Arkansas	453	237	603	797	699	1,106	936	1,347	936
California	[1]5,146	[1]6,207	8,089	8,258	6,848	12,010	13,100	13,003	13,023
Colorado	2,809	795	1,740	1,898	1,818	3,132	2,454	2,754	1,668
Delaware	1,260	1,063	.....	702	429	590	581	943	513
Florida	390	163	93	38	26	82	20	32	20
Georgia	1,120	742	975	789	551	314	389	527	389
Illinois	325	250	45	119	103	85	85	95	85
Indiana	1,243	638	794	664	443	462	635	612	635
Iowa	.....	16	31	68	43	26	40	37	40
Maryland	528	1,011	1,087	855	490	835	771	1,204	771
Nevada	306	172	316	139	36	36	48	56	48
New Mexico	212	12	51	227	256	378	937	419	937
North Carolina	923	.....	844	1,106	418	523	359	513	359
South Carolina	205	184	74	157	31	100	110	254	110
Tennessee	52	37	31	46	26	18	9	23	9
Other states	808	615	1,397	351	232	506	736	877	988
Total	16,365	12,637	17,014	17,430	13,619	22,039	22,375	24,170	21,342

[1] Southern district only.

Fruit-Inspection Work Light in August.

Of 2,390 official fruit and vegetable inspections during August, 1,628 were of vegetables and 762 of fruits. The shortage of most fruit crops may be the reason for the relative decrease in fruit inspections, as the volume of inspections of fruit was not far below that of vegetables during the last fiscal year. At Philadelphia, however, inspections of fruit in August exceeded those of vegetables. The combined volume of inspections in Philadelphia was surpassed in number only at Pittsburgh, and more than one-third of the inspections were performed in the two districts, both important reshipment points.

Inspections During August.

Car lots and less.

Market.	Fruits.	Vegetables.	Total Aug., 1921.	Total July, 1921.	Total Aug., 1920.
Atlanta	9	25	34	73	26
Baltimore	18	38	56	126	40
Boston	12	50	62	122	89
Buffalo	6	80	86	104	60
Chicago	64	211	275	315	152
Cincinnati	34	43	77	30	41
Cleveland	7	136	143	128	139
Detroit	12	100	112	128	87
Indianapolis	9	43	52	39	26
Kansas City	25	24	49	51	70
Los Angeles	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Louisville	4	16	20	22	.....
Memphis	4	33	37	49	12
Milwaukee	17	22	39	45	21
Minneapolis	22	21	43	74	20
New Orleans	40	75	115	44	95
New York	90	143	233	565	186
Omaha	4	1	5	27	20
Philadelphia	233	152	385	422	171
Pittsburgh	115	336	451	509	560
St. Louis	24	50	74	87	34
Washington	11	29	40	56	24
Total	762	1,628	2,390	3,016	1,873

Losses Common from Bad Grading and Packing.

Dealers of potatoes in a southern city bought a car of Bliss Triumph potatoes packed in bushel crates from a firm in Florida, with specifications that the car should contain 20% of U. S. Grade No. 2 and the rest No. 1. On arrival, an inspection was made and it was found that the stock supposed to be No. 1 contained a large percentage of No. 2's in each crate. The potatoes supposed to be No. 2's were not much larger than ordinary marbles. On account of his failure to segregate the No. 1's from the No. 2's and the extremely small size of the potatoes supposed to be No. 2's the shipper lost something like $200.

A short time ago a jobber in the same city purchased a car of U. S. Grade No. 1 Round Whites from what was supposed to be a reliable shipper in a northern State. Upon arrival an inspection showed that the two top layers of sacks contained stock that was sound and up to the grade requirements in every respect. The potatoes in the bottom layers of sacks, however, were badly smeared with dry decay from contact with decayed stock, these layers evidently being stock that had been reconditioned at shipping points. These sacks contained also about 5% decay and were necessarily resorted at the receiving point. The result was a heavy loss to the shipper.

Practically all inspections of potatoes at Pittsburgh are made by inspectors of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, the railroads having practically abandoned their own inspection work.

Repacking is done only when the stock is in such condition that if it were not repacked it would have to be sold at a great sacrifice.

Hay and Feed

BETTER GRADES OF HAY ADVANCE AT SEVERAL MARKETS

Receipts in Ten Markets Lightest for Some Time—Lower Grades Sell at Heavy Discounts

Receipts of hay at 10 of the principal markets for the week ending Sept. 24 were the lightest they have been for some time, being 25% less than last week and about 60% less than for the corresponding week a year ago.

The scarcity of good hay advanced prices on the higher grades in several markets, but the lower grades continue to sell slowly at heavy discounts. There is very little shipping demand, and the local demand in most markets is not sufficient to absorb materially increased receipts except at price concessions.

Rains curtailed shipments to Minneapolis and also interfered with trading at St. Louis. Another lot of about 500 tons of alfalfa from California arrived at New York during the week and other lots are reported contracted for at Seattle.

The following table shows the receipts of hay in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending Sept. 17 and 24, 1921, and Sept. 25, 1920:

Cities.	1921		1920
	Sept. 24.	Sept. 17	Sept. 25.
New York	164	286	420
Pittsburgh	55	147	.....
Cincinnati	66	83	202
Chicago	195	237	258
Minneapolis-St. Paul	36	83	26
St. Louis	105	133	337
Kansas City	139	187	917
San Francisco	107	129	76
Los Angeles	150	50	120

TIMOTHY PRICES HIGHER.

Extremely light receipts of timothy rather than an improved demand resulted in advances ranging from 50¢ to $1 per ton at several markets including Boston, New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, and Minneapolis. At Chicago heavy receipts the first part of the week caused a weak market, but a lighter movement later had a strengthening effect, and the offerings were absorbed readily at last week's prices. Because of light receipts on the northside tracks, hay sold there at premiums of from $2 to $3 per ton over hay at the southside tracks, where arrivals were heavier.

Southern markets report a slight improvement in the hay market situation in many sections of the South. Stocks are unusually small but the demand is limited to the best grades of timothy, which are not being offered freely. Local hay and forage is very plentiful and is being used instead of the lower feeding grades of timothy. Additional export business from New Orleans to Cuba was reported. While high grades are scarce and in demand in central and southern markets the demand is not sufficiently broad to absorb any heavy movement at this time.

Alfalfa.—The alfalfa market was quiet at Kansas City and St. Louis and but little changed at other markets. The demand from both mills and feeders is very light. High freight rates are restricting the movement to small areas tributary to the various markets. The alfalfa arriving in New York from California sold readily at $26 to $27 per ton at the dock, and further contracts with California exporters are reported. An improved local demand was also reported at both Los Angeles and San Francisco, and prices were advanced about $1 per ton in both markets. Hay from the Southwestern States is moving slowly, and much of it is of only fair quality because of the wet weather during harvest. Dealers do not expect much improvement in the demand until colder weather stimulates the feeding demand.

Prairie.—A new high price for choice prairie hay was established at Kansas City during the week, but it was brought about almost entirely by the light receipts which totaled only 87 cars. The demand is almost entirely local and is not sufficient to absorb increased receipts. Any greatly increased movement would likely lower prices. Receipts at Omaha for the week were larger than for some time and resulted in slightly lower prices. Scarcity of offerings at Chicago helped to move the stocks of poor hay arriving. The demand generally is only local, and but little improvement is expected until a broadened shipping demand occurs.

Straw.—Straw prices were slightly firmer in several markets because of scarcity of offerings. The following quotations represent current prices: Wheat straw—Philadelphia and Baltimore $12, Pittsburgh $10.50, Cincinnati $9, Chicago $11, Minneapolis, Omaha and Kansas City $8; oat straw—Philadelphia $12, Baltimore $13.50, Pittsburgh and Chicago $11, Cincinnati, Minneapolis, and Omaha $9; rye straw (straight)—New York $21.50, Philadelphia $19, Baltimore $20.50; (tangled)—Pittsburgh $11.50, Cincinnati $11, Chicago $12.50, Minneapolis $9.

CONTINUED INACTIVITY IN FEED MARKET DURING WEEK.

Production of Corn and Wheat Feeds Increasing—Lake Port Stocks Reported Larger.

There was continued inactivity in the feed market during the week ending Sept. 24. The trade seems to be but little interested in the various feeds at present prices, but mills and manufacturers in most instances are not pressing their products on to the market.

Production of both corn and wheat feeds is increasing, and northwestern flour mills are said to have their output well sold up. Daily shipments of feed at Minneapolis are estimated at about 3,000 tons. Stocks at lake ports are increasing.

Linseed meal prices continued dull, but cottonseed meal prices advanced during the week because of light offerings.

Wheat mill feeds.—There is practically no speculative or investment buying of wheat feeds, and the trade is taking only enough for their current needs. Western jobbers are quoting lower prices, especially on lake port offerings. A reduction of 4½¢ per 100 lbs. in freight rates on feed to Boston rate points has been reported effective Sept. 28, and some eastern buyers are holding off filling their requirements until after that date.

SOUTHWEST TRADE QUIET.

The feed trade is quiet in the Southwest. Kansas City dealers who had expected an advance and overbought their requirements are now anxious to dispose of their holdings

(Concluded on page 222, column 3.)

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS, SEPT. 24.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Atlanta.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[7]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	28.00	27.00	23.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	24.00	25.00	21.50	20.50	24.00	19.50	[2]14.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	26.00	22.00	25.50	26.50	25.50	22.00	23.00	20.50	.....	22.00	18.50	[2]13.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	25.00	25.00	21.00	24.50	25.00	23.50	20.00	20.00	18.50	19.00	20.00	18.00	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.00	20.00	25.00	26.00	.....	22.00	22.00	19.50	18.50	21.00	18.00	13.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	23.00	23.00	.....	.....	25.00	.....	.....	19.00	19.00	17.00	18.00	17.00	11.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	19.50	20.00	16.00	17.00	[2]11.50	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	26.50	.....	28.50	28.00	26.00	23.00	22.00	.....	21.00	23.00	21.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	26.50	27.00	23.50	20.00	20.00	.....	20.00	20.00	19.50	14.00	17.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	25.00	25.50	21.50	16.00	18.00	.....	17.00	16.00	17.00	11.00	13.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	.....	.....	17.00	16.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.50	.....	.....	15.00	14.00	10.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	12.00	8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17.00	19.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	22.00	22.00	21.00	23.00	23.50	.....	.....	.....	19.50	17.00	15.75	13.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	22.25	23.00	23.00	23.00	.....	.....	16.00	14.75	21.00	17.50	.....	.....	11.25	28.00	29.00
Hard winter	.....	.....	21.50	23.00	23.50	20.50	.....	14.50	19.50	17.00	15.25	.....	11.00	.....	25.00
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	23.25	23.75	22.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.50	20.50	17.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	27.00	28.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	25.00	24.00	24.00	.....	18.50	[3]9.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	23.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	20.00	.....	20.50	34.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	30.50	26.00	.....	24.00	18.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27.00	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.50	27.00	.....
Rye middlings	.....	.....	20.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	17.00	.....	12.50	.....	.....	.....
High protein meals:															
Linseed	47.00	46.75	45.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	43.00	[3]45.00	45.00	42.00	38.50	42.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	[3]49.00	.....	47.50	.....	.....	44.00	38.50	43.00	.....	43.50	44.00	.....	[4]40.50	40.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	[3]47.00	47.00	45.50	41.00	42.50	43.00	36.00	39.00	.....	41.25	41.00	.....	.....	.....	34.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	24.00	22.50	20.50	.....	23.50	22.00	.....	17.00	20.00	26.00
Gluten feed	36.93	36.25	36.86	.....	.....	.....	.....	31.75	33.08	32.45	28.65	.....	33.50	.....	.....
White hominy feed	30.75	31.00	29.50	30.00	28.00	28.00	.....	23.00	.....	26.50	22.50	.....	21.00	.....	.....
Yellow hominy feed	27.75	28.00	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....	26.50	20.50	.....	20.00	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	32.00	.....	25.50	.....	[5]29.00
Dried beet pulp	29.00	29.00	28.00	34.00	36.00	35.00	.....	.....	[3]25.80	25.90	.....	23.00	22.50	.....	27.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets.
[2] Nominal
[3] October shipment.
[4] 43%.
[5] Rolled.

Grain

SHARP AND RAPID FLUCTUATIONS FEATURE WHEAT MARKET.

Corn Follows Wheat and Reaches New Low For Season—Visible Supply Increased.

Sharp and rapid fluctuations characterized the wheat market during the week ending Monday, Sept. 26, and a net decline was recorded except in the Minneapolis September future and cash wheat. The market was strong and steady early in the week, but on Sept. 21 broke sharply. There was a recovery during the next two days, but the market broke again on Sept. 24 and 26.

Corn sluggishly followed wheat and at no time displayed any independence. The break on the 21st carried corn futures to a new low level for the season, September closing at 51¢ and December at 51¾¢.

The net price changes for the week were as follows: Chicago, September wheat 4¼¢ lower and September corn 1½¢ lower; Minneapolis, September wheat unchanged; Kansas City, September wheat 1¢ lower; and Winnipeg, October wheat 5½¢ lower. The December futures showed the following changes for the week: Chicago, December wheat 3½¢ lower and December corn 1¼¢ lower; Minneapolis, December wheat 3¼¢ lower; Kansas City, December wheat 3¢ lower; and Winnipeg, December wheat 5¾¢ lower.

Closing prices on Sept. 26 were: Chicago, September wheat $1.21¼ and September corn 51¢; Minneapolis, September wheat $1.47¼; Kansas City, September wheat $1.14; and Winnipeg, October wheat $1.36½. The close for December futures was: Chicago, December wheat $1.24⅜ and December corn 51¾¢; Minneapolis, December wheat $1.39; Kansas City, December wheat $1.16¼; and Winnipeg, December wheat $1.31.

PREMIUMS MAINTAINED ON HIGHER GRADES.

Wheat receipts at Kansas City continued heavy throughout the week, and at Minneapolis they were fairly heavy, but a large portion of the arrivals in the latter market applied on contracts "to arrive" and so were no pressure on the market. Demand at Minneapolis was strong throughout the week, and on the 26th was reported as "keen." Premiums were maintained on the higher grades but the lower grades were slow by comparison. No. 1 Dark Northern Spring sold at 15¢ to 20¢ over Minneapolis December and No. 2 Dark Northern at 10¢ to 16¢ over. It was reported from Minneapolis that Canadian No. 1 Northern wheat was 10¢ out of line with the Minneapolis price, and the lower grades were 4¢ to 5¢ out of line, taking into consideration the duty. Flour demand at Minneapolis was reported as only fair, but shipments on old orders were heavy.

At Kansas City mill and export demand for wheat was good throughout the week, with premiums maintained at the level of the previous week. No. 2 Dark Hard Winter sold at 8¢ over Kansas City September until the 26th, when it brought 9¢ over.

In the Chicago market on Sept. 26 No. 2 Hard Winter wheat sold at 1¢ to 2¢ over Chicago September and No. 2 Red Winter at 3¢ to 4¢ over. No. 2 Mixed corn sold at ⅜¢ over December and No. 2 yellow at ⅝¢ over.

The amount of new export business was reported as small during the week, but shipments on old orders at all the ports continued heavy. A feature of the market news for the week was a report of further rains in Argentina and a correspondingly improved crop outlook. Another item was a report from Paris that the French crop, combined with stocks of wheat on hand in France, amounts to 28,000,000 bus. more than domestic requirements in that country. This statement, however, was not accepted by the grain trade in the United States.

The statistical position of wheat in this country is attracting attention, because of a possible shortage of wheat before another harvest. Several statisticians have estimated that, based upon prewar consumption, the United States has already exported all the wheat that can be spared, unless importations are made from Canada.

The visible supply statement, issued on Monday, Sept. 26, showed an increase of 5,010,000 bus. of wheat for the week, making the total 51,159,000 bus. A year ago the visible supply was 16,616,000 bus. While the total is large, nearly one-third of it, or 16,000,000 bus., is at seaports and the Gulf awaiting shipment. In addition, 4,600,000 bus. is at Duluth and will be shipped down the lakes, partly for export. Most of the remaining supply is distributed as follows: Kansas City, 9,500,000 bus.; Chicago, 3,600,000; St. Louis, 2,700,000; Omaha, 2,400,000; and Minneapolis, 2,100,000. Part of the stocks at Kansas City will go for export, and most of the supplies at other points will be consumed by local mills.

Notwithstanding heavy receipts of corn, the visible supply increased only 243,000 bus. for the week. This made the total 12,491,000 bus., compared with 6,381,000 a year ago.

Corn continues to go for export in considerable volume, but this has had no effect on the market. Chicago alone shipped 2,200,000 bus. of corn to Canadian lake ports during the week. Corn was in active demand for export at the Gulf ports. It was reported on one day that bids for corn in southern Illinois to go to the Gulf were higher than Chicago bids on the same day.

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

[Thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending Sept. 24:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,025	165	.....	292	186
Gulf ports[2]	2,015	28	12	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	1,339	.....	.....	1,739	.....
Total	4,379	193	12	2,031	186
Previous week	5,985	563	3	742	290
Corresponding week last year	7,816	.....	.....	485	5
Total July 1 to Sept. 24, 1921	79,683	6,266	335	10,773	2,314
Corresponding period last year	76,333	97	1,990	5,441	10,846

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco.

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Wheat	Sept.	123½	125½	126	122⅝	123⅜	125
	Dec.	126	128	128½	124⅝	125⅝	128
Corn	Sept.	52¼	52⅜	52⅜	51¾	52	52¾
	Dec.	52½	52⅝	52⅞	52	52½	52¾
Oats	Sept.	36¼	36	36¼	35	35	35⅝
	Dec.	38¾	38⅜	38⅝	37⅜	37¾	38⅜
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	Sept.	114	115	117	114	113⅜	116¼
	Dec.	117	119¼	120	116⅜	117⅜	119½
	May.	121⅜	123⅝	124⅜	120½	121½	123⅝
Corn	Sept.	42½	42¼	43	42¼	42¾	42⅝
	Dec.	44½	45¼	45¼	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜
	May	49⅝	49⅜	49⅞	48⅝	48¾	49
Oats	Sept.	34	34	34	34	34	34
	Dec.	36⅞	35⅜	36	35¼	35	35⅜

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets, Week Ending Friday, Sept. 23.

[Cents per bushel.]

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Hard Winter	No. 2	125¾	125½	.....	123	123¾	124¼
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	125¾	125½	126¾	.....	123	.....
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....
	No. 3	.....	126½	128¼	125½	124½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Nor. Spg.	No. 1	157	157	160	158	156	158
	No. 2	152	152	155	154	152	154
	No. 3	144	145	148	147	145	149
	No. 4	133	134	138	138	137	139
Nor. Spg.	No. 1	152	151	154	152	150	151
	No. 2	150	150	152	150	149	149
	No. 3	141	137	148	137	139	137
	No. 4	131	130	132	116	133	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 1	.....	136	132½	128	125	138
	No. 2	133½	134⅜	134½	132⅜	132⅜	135⅜
	No. 3	126¾	130	131½	130⅜	129	130⅜
	No. 4	126	128⅜	127⅜	128	122	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	121⅞	122⅜	121	122	120⅜	121⅝
	No. 2	121¼	121⅜	124⅜	122⅛	121¼	123½
	No. 3	123⅜	122	125	121½	121	122½
	No. 4	.....	119	121⅜	119¼	116½	.....
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 2	119	118	120	118	116	117⅜
	No. 3	120	.....	118	.....	115	117
Red Winter	No. 2	.....	.....	131	.....	130	.....
	No. 3	.....	125	125⅜	125⅜	124¾	126¼
	No. 4	113½	113⅜	.....	118⅜	115⅜	114
OMAHA.							
Dark Hrd. Wir.	No. 3	117	118	.....	117	116	.....
Hard Winter	No. 1	.....	116¾	119	.....	116	117¼
	No. 2	115¼	115½	119	116	115	116¾
	No. 3	.....	114	117	.....	113½	115
	No. 4	.....	112	.....	.....	112	115
Yellow Hard Winter	No. 1	116	116	118	.....	115	117
	No. 2	113⅜	115	118	.....	114⅛	115⅜
	No. 3	111½	113¾	.....	.....	113	114
	No. 4	.....	110	113	.....	111	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 2	136¾	137	136½	136½	138¼	140
	No. 3	130½	130½	130¾	131½	128¼	133¾
	No. 4	125	122½	126½	125	123½	125½

CORN.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	53½	53¼	53¾	53	53¼	53½
	No. 2	53½	53½	53¾	53	53¼	53½
	No. 3	.....	52¾	53¼	52½	.....	.....
Yellow	No. 1	53½	53½	53¾	53	53¼	53¾
	No. 2	53½	53½	53¾	53	53¼	53¾
	No. 3	53	53	53¼	52½	52½	53½
	No. 4	52¾	.....	.....	.....	52½	52¾
Mixed	No. 1	53½	53¼	53½	52¾	53	53½
	No. 2	53½	53¼	53½	52¾	53	53½
	No. 3	53¼	52¾	.....	52½	52¼	53
	No. 4	52¼	52½	.....	51¾	.....	52¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	47¾	47	47½	47½	47¼	47
	No. 2	46½	.....	48	.....	47	47
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	.....	.....	45	45½	.....	45½
Yellow	No. 1	48¼	48⅜	48	46½	46¾	.....
	No. 2	47	47¾	47½	46½	46	46½
Mixed	No. 2	.....	.....	44½	.....	43	43½
OMAHA.							
White	No. 1	42⅞	42⅜	43	42½	42¾	42⅝
	No. 2	43	.....	43	42½	.....	42½
Yellow	No. 1	43¾	42⅝	43	42½	42¾	42⅝
	No. 2	43¾	42¾	43	42⅝	42¾	42⅝
Mixed	No. 1	42	41⅜	42½	41	41½	42⅜
	No. 2	41¾	41¼	42½	41	41¼	41½
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	52½	52½	53½	.....	53	53
	No. 2	.....	52	53½	53½	52½	52½
Yellow	No. 1	52¾	52	53	53	53	52½
	No. 2	52½	52	53	53	52½	52
	No. 3	.....	51	52	52	.....	.....
	No. 4	51	.....	51½	52	51	.....

OATS.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
White	No. 2	38¾	37½	37½	36½	36½	37
	No. 3	35¾	35½	35½	34½	34½	34
	No. 4	34½	33¾	34¼	33½	33½	33¼
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35½	34½	34¼	34½	34½	33½
	No. 3	34	33¼	33¾	33¼	32½	32¾
	No. 4	33	32½	.....	32½	32¼	32
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	39	.....	39	37¾	36½	.....
	No. 3	37	37	37	.....	36	35⅜
	No. 4	.....	35⅜	35½	.....	.....	35
OMAHA.							
White	No. 3	32⅝	32¼	32½	31⅜	31⅜	31⅞
	No. 4	31⅜	31½	32⅛	31⅜	.....	30⅜
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 2	38¼	.....	39	39	38½	39
	No. 3	36½	37	38	39	36	35¾
	No. 4	35½	35¾	36	34½	35	35

RYE.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
No. 2		105	105¼	106	105½	.....	103¾
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western	No. 2	99¼	99	100¼	98¾	96¾	98

RECEIPTS OF WHEAT FOR AUGUST.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Subclass and grades.	Minneapolis.	Duluth.	Milwaukee.	Chicago.	Buffalo.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Baltimore.	New Orleans.	Galveston.	Kansas City, Mo. and Kans.	Omaha.	Wichita.	Fort Worth.	St. Louis and East St. Louis.	Indianapolis.	Cincinnati.	Seattle.	Portland.	St. Joseph.	All other inspection points.	Total, Aug., 1921.	Total July, 1921.	Total July-Aug., 1921.	Total July-Aug., 1920.
Dark Northern Spring...No. 1	1121	99	26	33	8	13	....	....	....	4	.....	3	17	....	....	.....	1	....	5	5	....	133	1468	1193	2661	1415
No. 2	909	111	13	45	12	4	....	....	1	8	.....	.....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	8	....	75	1189	909	2098	873
No. 3	2523	252	38	115	1	27	....	....	1	.....	.....	1	2	....	....	.....	2	....	10	7	....	226	3205	942	4147	2532
All others	2491	326	31	71	3	....	....	....	....	35	71	30	34	19	....	.....	....	....	.....	3	2	249	3365	2264	5629	5177
Total	7044	788	108	264	24	44	....	....	2	47	71	34	56	19	....	.....	3	....	15	23	2	683	9227	5308	14535	9997
Northern Spring.....No. 1	67	30	2	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	3	4	25	....	.....	....	....	14	14	....	61	227	146	373	305
No. 2	39	14	1	15	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	3	....	.....	....	....	5	10	....	40	127	79	206	218
No. 3	81	30	....	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	5	....	.....	....	....	.....	8	....	50	213	89	302	367
All others	109	27	1	45	....	....	....	....	....	1	.....	.....	30	....	....	4	....	....	.....	3	....	44	264	84	348	757
Total	296	101	4	106	....	....	....	....	....	1	3	4	63	....	....	4	....	....	19	35	....	195	831	398	1229	1647
Red Spring.....No. 1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	1	4	....	.....	5	.....	5	2
No. 2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	2	....	.....	5	1	6	4
No. 3	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	2	2	4	12
All others	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	2	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	1	....	1	6	11	17	27
Total	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	1	7	....	1	18	14	32	45
Total Hard Red Spring	7346	889	112	370	24	44	....	....	2	48	74	38	122	19	....	4	3	....	35	65	2	879	10076	5720	15796	11689
Amber Durum.....No. 1	310	196	....	6	....	16	....	....	....	....	1	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	24	554	30	584	174
No. 2	590	914	....	2	....	11	15	....	....	....	2	2	10	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	56	1602	221	1823	861
No. 3	130	272	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	17	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	15	437	78	515	1012
All others	84	125	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	4	16	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	7	239	46	285	343
Total	1114	1507	....	12	....	27	15	....	....	....	3	6	44	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	102	2832	375	3207	2390
Durum.....No. 1	2	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	1	.....	3	....	2	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	15	11	26	22
No. 2	20	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	3	18	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	40	155	151	306	163
No. 3	20	65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	23	.....	12	....	1	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	10	131	52	183	150
All others	18	35	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	61	.....	98	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	6	136	78	214	50
Total	60	168	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	93	3	42	....	8	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	57	437	292	729	385
Red Durum.....No. 1	98	346	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	1	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	38	484	48	532	97
No. 2	60	372	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	3	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	29	465	34	499	52
No. 3	14	83	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	6	103	7	110	25
All others	9	33	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	1	44	8	52	17
Total	181	834	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	4	....	....	.....	....	....	.....	.....	....	74	1096	97	1193	191
Total Durum	1355	2509	6	13	....	27	15	....	....	2	96	9	90	....	8	.....	....	....	.....	.....	2	233	4365	764	5129	2966
Dark Hard Winter.....No. 1	331	34	9	22	2	5	4	....	....	5	46	425	39	67	6	32	....	....	13	204	10	680	1935	1446	3381	2022
No. 2	225	23	20	155	13	98	32	....	....	5	72	1136	227	216	35	84	....	....	24	65	47	1351	3828	2768	6595	2328
No. 3	37	2	3	17	2	....	....	....	....	2	32	976	186	103	2	19	....	....	3	18	15	594	2011	923	2934	1321
All others	32	....	2	4	6	....	3	....	....	....	15	519	51	25	13	6	....	2	1	3	3	168	853	561	1414	488
Total	625	59	34	198	23	103	39	....	....	12	165	3057	503	411	56	141	....	2	41	290	75	2793	8627	5698	14325	6159
Hard Winter.....No. 1	177	6	54	203	3	3	3	....	10	126	521	1045	257	388	46	77	2	....	11	431	89	1521	4973	10238	15211	18545
No. 2	623	1605	115	2518	11	623	165	35	1153	1880	3672	2967	1101	1392	254	507	5	....	1	66	325	6341	25370	23406	48776	15943
No. 3	231	28	21	498	1	10	3	....	35	1316	3043	2081	695	604	120	184	1	....	1	16	90	3397	12376	7916	20292	10077
All others	92	9	19	118	1	1	2	....	3	1006	1206	1254	319	348	174	129	2	4	.....	1	33	1610	6331	4003	10334	8650
Total	1123	1648	209	3337	16	637	173	35	1212	4328	8442	7347	2372	2732	594	897	10	4	13	514	538	12869	49050	45563	94613	53215
Yellow Hard Winter.....No. 1	29	....	12	126	....	....	....	....	2	17	.....	34	46	1	....	3	....	....	2	101	10	68	451	822	1273	84
No. 2	111	10	87	1065	....	22	1	....	111	541	22	304	807	9	3	209	2	....	.....	17	157	387	3865	3077	6942	120
No. 3	26	2	66	504	....	1	....	....	25	66	30	60	466	24	3	104	....	....	.....	.....	77	77	1531	974	2505	52
All others	7	1	62	606	....	....	....	....	1	21	1	22	404	7	1	208	7	....	.....	.....	49	161	1498	197	1695	74
Total	173	13	227	2301	....	23	1	....	139	645	53	420	1723	41	7	524	9	....	2	118	293	633	7345	5070	12415	330
Total Hard Red Winter	1921	1720	470	5836	39	763	213	35	1351	4985	8660	10824	4598	3184	657	1562	19	6	56	922	906	16295	65022	56331	121353	59704
Red Winter.....No. 1	7	1	....	28	1	8	27	....	....	27	.....	2	3	....	....	2	34	2	1	11	48	4	135	341	995	1336	7774
No. 2	15	....	1	508	24	264	358	10	602	588	108	137	.....	5	17	602	51	73	28	44	51	1449	4935	10684	15619	15323
No. 3	31	....	3	554	12	169	253	1	489	795	320	640	.....	1	20	1150	142	87	6	9	53	1748	6483	10703	17186	5907
All others	12	....	2	542	8	34	711	3	566	754	433	1233	.....	2	20	1396	111	83	1	2	49	1162	7124	6742	13866	4697
Total	65	1	6	1632	45	475	1349	14	1684	2137	863	2013	.....	8	59	3182	306	244	46	103	157	4494	18883	29124	48007	33701
Red Walla.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	95	....	19	130	29	159	136
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	29	....	9	48	26	74	67
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	....	.....	4	7	11	5
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	....	....	2	3	1	4	4
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	128	....	30	185	63	248	212
Total Soft Red Winter	65	1	6	1632	45	475	1349	14	1684	2137	863	2013	.....	8	59	3182	306	244	73	231	157	4524	19068	29187	48255	33613
Hard White.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	....	236	265	343	608	106
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	33	....	88	232	161	393	284
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	59	32	....	50	141	149	290	212
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9	....	27	65	86	151	188
Total	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	214	85	....	401	703	739	1442	790
Soft White.....No. 1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	42	....	57	106	47	153	130
No. 2	.....	1	.....	.....	9	8	1	....	2	1	6	1	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	33	298	....	376	738	247	985	481
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	7	3	....	10	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	63	....	88	191	112	303	176
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	17	....	18	46	40	86	79
Total	.....	1	1	....	15	20	4	2	13	1	10	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	51	420	....	539	1081	446	1527	866
Total Common White	.....	1	1	2	15	20	4	2	13	1	11	2	.....	....	1	1	.....	.....	265	505	....	940	1784	1185	2959	1656
White Club.....No. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	214	....	250	477	174	651	308
No. 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1055	....	191	1283	471	1754	603
No. 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	11	346	....	74	432	284	716	218
All others	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	26	....	15	44	54	98	26
Total White Club	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	64	1641	....	530	2236	983	3219	1155
Mixed Wheat.....No. 1	130	249	3	69	2	10	....	....	1	19	41	35	36	5	3	8	....	....	16	87	1	274	989	1246	2235	3905
No. 2	225	789	11	486	20	119	37	....	25	202	633	304	51	94	133	89	17	3	27	189	33	872	4359	5934	10293	4212
No. 3	126	302	5	343	21	292	15	2	27	124	698	379	59	49	77	90	9	....	11	87	19	526	3261	3120	6381	2988
All others	121	174	8	264	14	40	9	9	12	131	524	457	89	28	109	107	7	....	6	15	29	299	2452	1560	4012	2069
Total Mixed Wheat	602	1514	27	1162	57	461	61	11	65	476	1896	1175	235	176	322	294	33	3	60	378	82	1971	11061	11860	22921	13174
Total, Aug., 1921	11289	6634	622	9015	180	1790	1642	62	3115	7649	11600	14061	5045	3387	1047	5044	361	253	553	3742	1149	25372	113612	.....	.....	.....
Total, July, 1921	6147	1968	636	10584	169	1783	1551	2	4025	6457	10085	18813	5229	3374	663	7271	1464	831	271	1712	1473	21522	.....	106930	.....	.....
Total, July-Aug., 1921	17436	8602	1258	19599	349	3573	3193	64	7140	14106	21685	32874	10274	6761	1710	12315	1825	1034	824	5454	2622	46894	.....	.....	219642	.....
Total, July-Aug., 1920	13297	3208	258	6050	1029	8902	3150	762	7880	10589	9877	14322	6097	2428	794	5777	1724	1006	326	2538	1471	22792	.....	.....	.....	124257

RECEIPTS OF SHELLED CORN FOR AUGUST.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Yellow.						Mixed.						To-tal, Aug., 1921.	To-tal, July, 1921.	Total Oct. 1, 1920, to Aug. 31, 1921.	Total Oct. 1, 1919, to Aug. 31, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-ers.	To-tal.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-ers.	To-tal.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	All oth-ers.	To-tal.				
Chicago	1,107	844	51	48	74	2,124	3,931	2,191	151	43	197	6,513	633	752	79	29	189	1,682	10,319	4,890	77,223	38,101
Omaha	322	108	13	1	14	458	360	156	15	3	19	553	212	162	34	6	38	452	1,463	1,130	13,379	16,120
Peoria	32	9	5	.....	4	50	530	89	2	3	19	643	78	30	5	2	14	129	822	411	7,396	13,766
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	178	145	17	4	38	382	106	58	10	1	13	188	66	110	22	7	92	297	867	1,534	14,341	10,187
St. Louis and East St. Louis	327	163	15	9	24	538	362	208	25	7	54	656	52	55	15	7	32	161	1,355	1,175	15,533	15,924
Milwaukee	191	84	10	2	8	295	1,038	299	20	3	30	1,390	296	176	16	9	52	549	2,234	1,508	14,834	9,084
Indianapolis	75	395	72	28	37	607	186	270	23	6	13	498	17	42	9	2	6	76	1,181	544	11,753	13,263
Minneapolis	23	8	2	1	.....	34	242	58	5	1	16	322	114	36	5	2	21	178	534	440	9,991	8,822
Buffalo	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	236	165	21	5	13	440	5	14	1	6	8	34	476	353	7,234	6,444
Cincinnati	26	165	13	1	12	157	61	80	11	2	3	157	13	28	20	3	3	67	381	235	3,872	4,396
Memphis	21	24	5	2	4	56	11	84	18	5	11	129	1	8	3	1	4	17	202	352	3,051	3,327
Louisville	63	66	14	4	5	152	36	33	6	.....	1	76	.....	3	3	1	5	12	240	112	1,670	3,382
Sioux City	25	10	1	.....	.....	36	113	124	2	1	4	244	13	25	2	1	1	42	322	328	4,409	2,311
Philadelphia	.....	48	1	.....	.....	49	13	100	1	.....	1	115	.....	156	8	1	22	187	351	248	6,295	1,022
Nashville	50	75	17	10	17	169	9	28	6	1	3	47	4	21	2	1	7	35	251	294	2,517	2,470
Cleveland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69	27	2	.....	5	103	4	5	4	.....	1	14	117	111	1,970	765
Baltimore	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	6	59	11	4	18	98	1	8	.....	.....	3	12	120	159	12,149	1,972
New Orleans	94	197	4	2	3	300	60	44	3	1	5	113	3	33	1	.....	33	70	483	293	6,208	1,503
Denver	17	2	2	.....	.....	21	17	14	4	3	2	40	11	15	8	.....	5	39	100	134	3,036	2,405
Detroit	9	28	4	1	.....	42	24	23	1	1	2	51	2	1	.....	.....	.....	3	96	27	762	1,063
Wichita	3	2	1	.....	2	8	.....	7	2	.....	.....	9	2	8	3	1	3	17	34	64	809	446
Seattle	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	36	38	1	1	2	78	2	5	1	.....	1	9	88	57	622	537
Fort Worth	2	12	.....	.....	7	21	.....	7	1	.....	.....	8	.....	15	6	.....	9	30	59	124	1,372	682
Portland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	25	1	1	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	23	384	264
Atlanta	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	18	32
Galveston	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	6	11	14	19	196	94
Duluth	9	8	.....	.....	2	19	45	20	4	.....	4	73	55	26	3	2	9	95	187	171	1,865	50
New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	16	13	.....	3	43	136	61	15	1	66	279	322	880	7,152	509
St. Joseph	99	149	7	4	.....	259	54	65	3	1	1	124	11	44	9	2	1	67	450	396	4,276	4,362
All other inspection points	435	585	118	39	67	1,244	1,077	822	111	34	69	2,113	239	493	99	35	168	1,034	4,391	2,841	44,747	35,450
Total Aug., 1921	3,110	3,072	372	156	328	7,038	8,651	5,100	473	127	508	14,859	1,970	2,337	373	119	799	5,598	27,495	.....	.....	.....
Total July, 1921	2,227	2,253	291	70	400	5,241	3,225	3,454	279	67	775	7,800	1,106	2,891	421	102	1,293	5,813	.....	18,854	.....	.....
Total Oct., 1920–Aug., 1921	11,844	19,192	12,451	9,338	5,045	57,870	25,532	32,951	25,193	34,045	18,401	136,122	6,262	20945	24,958	18,994	13,913	85,072	.....	.....	279,064	.....
Total Oct., 1919–Aug., 1920	3,597	10,494	10,081	11,638	5,792	41,602	11,453	19,005	17,150	30,493	23,782	101,883	2,883	9,125	10,024	14,216	19,023	55,271	.....	.....	.....	198,756

RECEIPTS OF OATS FOR AUGUST.

[Amount of each class and grade, in terms of carloads, inspected on arrival at all inspection points by inspectors licensed under the United States grain standards Act.]

Points at which received.	White.						Mixed.						Red.						Black and gray.						To-tal Aug., 1921.	To-tal July, 1921.	To-tal July1-Aug. 31, 1921.	To-tal July1-Aug. 31, 1920.
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	To-tal.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	To-tal.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	To-tal.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	S. G.	To-tal.				
Chicago	96	884	3,818	2,824	538	8,160	2	10	11	6	3	32	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,193	4,770	12,963	7,798
Milwaukee	.....	110	1,488	299	44	1,941	1	2	2	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,946	1,152	3,098	2,700
Minneapolis	4	577	2,772	418	58	3,829	1	1	6	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,837	1,027	4,864	2,017
New York	26	119	183	78	36	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	442	331	773	1,014
St. Louis and East St. Louis	1	51	463	351	83	949	.....	20	45	32	5	102	1	19	26	20	6	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,123	988	2,111	2,163
Buffalo	2	414	645	186	49	1,296	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,298	488	1,786	1,216
Indianapolis	1	33	467	506	80	1,087	.....	6	14	4	.....	24	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,112	1,260	2,372	2,104
Omaha	.....	12	314	320	33	679	.....	.....	2	5	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	686	420	1,106	1,185
Peoria	4	28	204	342	60	638	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	639	171	810	1,071
Cairo	.....	30	210	241	44	525	.....	1	11	4	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	541	521	1,062	1,271
Cincinnati	.....	36	183	86	19	324	.....	5	8	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	337	310	647	563
Memphis	.....	2	141	156	40	339	.....	.....	7	3	.....	10	.....	10	15	8	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	383	578	961	1,209
Louisville	18	19	135	186	20	378	.....	3	2	3	2	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	390	385	775	837
Kansas City, Kans. and Mo.	5	111	707	280	69	1,172	.....	5	7	7	.....	19	1	15	8	16	2	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,233	447	1,680	1,108
Philadelphia	.....	56	79	16	10	161	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	75	236	201
Denver	.....	4	46	10	1	61	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62	29	91	149
Nashville	.....	42	234	142	26	444	.....	7	31	22	4	64	.....	10	32	14	17	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	581	361	942	620
Detroit	.....	57	41	11	.....	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	111	220	225
Seattle	12	14	5	4	10	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	4	49	48	97	25
Portland	22	5	4	.....	1	52	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	16	8	4	1	54	89	85	174	109
Cleveland	.....	69	134	167	28	398	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	398	260	658	228
Duluth	1	53	341	101	22	518	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	521	105	626	165
New Orleans	.....	13	69	35	3	120	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	121	28	149	292
Fort Worth	.....	1	5	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	28	128	24	181	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187	195	382	699
Baltimore	.....	34	163	67	6	270	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	271	27	298	201
Sioux City	2	97	156	3	.....	258	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	233	491	347
Boston	3	5	1	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	188	198	21
Atlanta	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0	1	29
Galveston	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	8	1	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	6	22	21
Wichita	2	3	1	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	6	18	38
St. Joseph	.....	5	73	22	13	113	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	42	159	127
All other inspection points	20	769	2,269	758	154	3,970	.....	2	15	6	2	25	.....	19	134	395	92	640	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,635	3,155	7,790	6,652
Total August, 1921	219	3,654	15,353	7,609	1,448	28,283	4	65	166	93	20	348	3	76	251	592	144	1,066	26	19	10	5	1	61	29,758	.....	.....	.....
Total July, 1921	497	4,033	8,648	2,770	615	16,563	21	104	81	33	32	271	15	112	428	288	90	933	14	11	10	.....	.....	35	.....	17,802	.....	.....
Total July 1–Aug. 31, 1921	716	7,687	24,001	10379	2,063	44,846	25	169	247	126	52	619	18	188	679	880	234	1,999	40	30	20	5	1	96	.....	.....	47,560	.....
Total July 1–Aug. 31, 1920	1,185	11,727	15,987	1,432	737	31,068	113	398	251	48	72	882	157	1,257	1,956	640	367	4,377	20	30	15	6	7	78	.....	.....	.....	36,405

"Know Your Markets" is the slogan of the Market Information Division of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. Yearbook Separate 834 bears this slogan for a title. The publication contains a comprehensive statement of the market news work of the bureau including the regular news services relating to the various commodities, The Market Reporter, the Marketgram service and the radio news services. Unfortunately only a limited number of copies are available.

The March of Standardization, otherwise known as Yearbook Separate 850, gives in popular form a general review of the progress to date of standardization work in relation to farm products.

HAY SHIPMENTS BELOW NORMAL.

(Concluded from front page.)

Colorado, and California was damaged by excessive rain so that the quality varies in different sections. Idaho, Missouri, and Nebraska report a better quality than for the 1920 crop. In the Southwestern States, which have had nnusually heavy rains, the quality of the prairie hay is only fair, but in North Dakota, Nebraska, and Minnesota the quality is considered better than the average for the 1920 crop.

A number of factors including high freight rates, financial conditions, unprofitable prices to producers, farm work, and good pasturage are given as the contribnting causes for the light initial movement of hay to market. At this time high freights are thought to be the greatest hindrance to a normal marketing of the tame and wild hay crops. From many of the prairie hay sections, especially, reports indicate that freight and marketing costs are so high that no attempt is being made to market any but the highest grades of hay. The lower grades, which usnally provide a medinm priced feed for nse in wintering stock, will not be harvested or prepared for market.

Farm work in many of the timothy sections is also curtailing movement but the prevailing prices, which many producers consider too low, are also a contribnting factor. In New York and some of the New England States where the drought has been rather severe, producers are reported to be expecting higher prices and are holding their stocks, which are light, for better prices.

TIMOTHY AND ALFALFA LOWER.

Timothy and alfalfa prices are now about $10 per ton lower than at the corresponding time last year, and prairie prices are about $6.50 per ton lower. The average price of No. 1 timothy at the principal markets Oct. 1, 1920, was approximately $32.50, while the present average price is $22.50 per ton. The No. 1 alfalfa price on Oct. 1, 1920, was $31 and at present is $21 per ton. The No. 1 prairie price on Oct. 1, 1920, was $21, the present average price being $14.50 per ton.

The decline has been steady during the year and apparently was caused by the general postwar decline in the prices of commodities. The decline in the price of hay has been especially depressing because of the lack of a proportionate decline in marketing costs.

Although prices to producers are low, the delivered prices in consuming sections are still so high that they are given as the principal cause for the light consumption. Distribntors vary considerably in their estimates as to the extent to which prices must be reduced to effect a normal movement of hay, but the consensus of opinion seems to be that a reduction of 20% to 25% in present delivered prices will be necessary, or a straight reduction of $4 to $5 per ton. Considering the low prices now being received by the producer, it seems that the only reduction possible will be in marketing and transportation costs.

Stocks in dealers' hands are very light and smaller than is nsual at this time of the year in almost the entire consuming section. But little effort, however, is apparently being made to replenish stocks and it is generally believed by dealers that stocks will be accumulated only as needed for the next 30 or 60 days. Practically no orders have been placed for hay for future shipments and purchases are being made for immediate needs only.

In most of the southern and southeastern consuming sections local hay and forage have been a good crop and pastnrage has also been good, so that it has been possible to get along with local snpplies. This has been and is an important factor in the demand for hay from distant consuming sections.

In the New England consuming sections the dronght has cnt short the pasturage as well as the local hay crop, so that there is already a demand for hay from other sections. It is reported that Ohio and Michigan hay is being shipped to New England.

OUTLOOK CONSIDERED UNSATISFACTORY.

Dealers in both producing and consuming sections consider the outlook for the commercial hay business during the next 30 or 60 days to be very unsatisfactory. High freight rates receive the greater part of the blame for this condition, with financial and economic conditions next in importance. As a means of stimulating business, it is generally considered that prices of hay to consumers must be lowered without any material change in prices to the prodncers.

Bulk of Redtop Seed Crop Sold by Growers.

The satisfactory price offered to growers for redtop seed dnring the past few weeks has resnlted in a continued free movement of this crop in Illinois and 85% of it was sold by the growers up to Sept. 20, according to reports received by the Bnrean of Markets and Crop Estimates. Good weather for thrashing and the growers' need for money also were factors inflnencing the early movement and qnick sale of the crop.

Prices were 16¢ to 16½¢ per lb. for recleaned seed on Sept. 20, about the same as those prevailing a week previous and slightly higher on the average than those of Aug. 30. The qnality of the seed on the whole is abont the same as that of last year's crop. Reports from Clay Co. and Fayette Co., however, indicate that the seed is somewhat lighter in weight and slightly poorer in quality than that of last year, while in Marion Co. and some parts of Wayne Co. it is of somewhat better quality.

Carpet Grass Seed Crop Less Than 1920 Production.

The production of carpet grass seed in southwestern Mississippi this year is estimated to be only 65% of last year's ontput. The acreage that will be harvested for seed in Jefferson Co. is equal to that of last year but the yield per acre is 15% to 20% less, according to reports received by the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates. In Wilkinson Co. the acreage is greatly reduced because many growers do not feel that the low yields and the present prices offered make it profitable to harvest the seed. Dry weather and close grazing during the summer months also have affected the yield and redneed the acreage for seed.

The qnality of the seed is somewhat better than that of last year's crop. Growers in Jefferson Co. are being offered $35 to $40 per 100 lbs., thrasher-run, and $40 to $45 per 100 lbs., basis clean, for their carpet grass seed and are selling freely at these prices. In Wilkinson Co., however, mnch lower prices are being offered, ranging from $20 to $30 per 100 lbs., thrasher-rnn. Shippers report that quotations satisfactory to them have not been obtained from seedsmen and and that growers are expecting $35 to $45 per 100 lbs.

WEEKLY FEED REVIEW.

(Concluded from page 218.)

as mills are pressing for billing instructions.

There is a fair demand for middlings in the South and Southeast but the premium which is asked in some of the southern markets has caused lighter buying.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—Cottonseed meal prices continned to advance in eastern markets during the week and held steady in southern and western markets. Light stocks and nnfavorable cotton prospects are the principal factors in the present market sitnation. The Bnrean of Censns reports the quantity of cake and meal on hand at mills Aug. 1 as 37,441 tons compared with 133,475 tons on hand at the corresponding time last year. Dnring August 44,785 tons were prodnced and 52,425 tons were shipped ont, leaving 29,801 tons on hand Aug. 31. Stocks on hand at the corresponding time last year were 82,092 tons.

Because of the light offerings accurate qnotations are hard to obtain but prices are generally $1 to $2 higher than previous quotations.

LINSEED MEAL MARKET WEAK.

Linseed meal.—The linseed meal market was practically nnchanged during the week. The demand is very light and the general tone of the market is weak. Manufacturers state that prodncers are nnwilling to dispose of their seed at lower prices and that therefore lower prices can hardly be expected. The demand from paint mannfacturers for oil has been light but considerable oil is being nsed by linoleum mannfactnrers and other industries.

Gluten feed.—Gluten feed mannfactnrers annonnced a redncton of $1.50 per ton on gluten the first of the week bnt there is still only a limited demand. Milk prodncers who are nsually heavy buyers of glnten feed are bnying sparingly because the prices of milk do not encourage increased milk production. The output of feed by the principal manufacturers is increasing, however, and fnture prices will no donbt be governed by the demand and the price of corn.

Hominy feed.—Because of larger offerings and a light demand the price of hominy feed declined 50¢ to $1 per ton during the week at most markets. At both Cincinnati and St. Louis, however, prices held steady because of a better inquiry.

Alfalfa meal.—No improvement is reported in the alfalfa meal market which has been weak and inactive for some time. Some demand is reported from the Southeast but the market situation is generally nnchanged and prices are the same as qnoted last week.

Beet pulp.—The market for beet pnlp is very qniet. The quantities moving at most markets are not snfficient to afford a comment on the sitnation. Prices are nnchanged and probably will remain so until weather conditions or other causes stimulate the demand.

The War Finance Corporation has agreed to make advances to a cooperative association of grain growers operating in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, amounting to a sum not to exceed $15,000,000, to assist them in the orderly marketing of their grain, according to an announcement dated Sept. 22.

Cotton

SPOTS AND FUTURES MAKE GAINS IN IRREGULAR MARKET.

Spot Sales Continue to Increase—59,000 Bales Exported to Germany During Week.

Cotton prices resumed an upward trend during the week ending Sept. 24, following a week of heavy liquidation and rather severe declines. On Monday the sensational downward movement of the previous week was checked by a fresh buying movement, and although buying was interrupted now and then by further liquidations of long interests the closing prices for the day showed an advance of about 1¢ per lb. for spots and 1¼¢ to 1½¢ for future contracts.

During the remainder of the week the general movement of prices continued upward in the main but the market was irregular and there were violent fluctuations especially during the first half of the week. Reports indicate that there has been a disposition on the part of the South to sell spots freely around the 20¢ level, but without apparent pressure, the demand having been such as to absorb all offerings readily. According to commercial reports there has been further deterioration of the growing crop, due to continued unfavorable growing weather and ravages of the boll weevil and the army worm. However, the weather is reported to have been good for picking, ginning, and marketing.

MIDDLING CLOSES AT 19.92 CENTS.

The average price of middling in the 10 designated spot markets by the end of the week reached 19.92¢ per lb. compared with 18.59¢ at the close of the previous week, 20.40¢ on Sept. 10, the high point for this season, and 26.35¢ for the corresponding day in 1920. This year the average price of Middling cotton has climbed from the low point of 11.46¢ on Aug. 2, to 19.92¢ on Sept. 24, an advance of practically 8½¢ per lb.

Last year the high average price for the season, 38.51¢. was reached on Aug. 2, and by Sept. 25 it had fallen to 26.35¢, a decline of over 12¢ per lb.

The advance in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 120 points for July contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to 161 points for January contracts on the same exchange. October futures at New York advanced 150 points and at New Orleans, 145 points. October future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 14.16d. per lb. on Sept. 23, compared with 13.10d. at the close of the previous week and 18.88d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales at the 10 designated markets continued to increase during the week. Sales for the week totaled 155,954 bales, compared with 141,123 bales the previous week and 91,243 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. The total sales in the 10 designated markets from Aug. 1 to Sept. 24, were 770,208 bales, compared with 407,040 for the corresponding period last year. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the course of prices for cotton goods has also been upward and that this has had a tendency to curtail demand. It is stated that buyers have been purchasing cautiously, following a hand-to-mouth policy, and that the whole trade is watching closely for indications as to what the attitude of the consumer will be toward higher prices.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for Sept. 24 and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending Sept. 24, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	200	250	175	200	200	225	200	200	300	175	213
Strict Good Middling	150	200	150	150	150	175	150	150	200	150	163
Good Middling	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Strict Middling	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
Middling	19.50	19.75	20.00	19.00	20.00	20.00	19.75	20.65	21.00	19.50	19.92
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	75	75	50	75	100	75	100	100	100	75	83
Low Middling	200	200	150	150	250	200	225	200	250	200	203
Strict Good Ordinary[2]	300	300	250	250	400	300	325	300	400	400	323
Good Ordinary[2]	400	425	350	350	500	400	425	400	500	500	425
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	45
Strict Middling	125	100	150	150	150	125	150	150	150	100	135
Middling[2]	200	200	250	250	200	225	250	250	250	250	233
Strict Low Middling[2]	350	300	350	350	350	325	350	400	350	325	345
Low Middling[2]	450	400	450	450	450	425	450	500	500	400	448
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	200	175	200	225	200	200	200	250	250	300	220
Strict Middling[2]	300	275	300	325	300	250	300	350	350	350	310
Middling[2]	450	450	400	450	350	400	400	400	450	400	415
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling[2]	250	225	250	275	200	250	300	300	300	325	268
Strict Middling[2]	350	325	350	375	300	350	350	400	400	375	358
Middling[2]	450	425	450	500	350	450	450	500	500	425	450
Sales for week, bales	3,695	906	2,574	1,301	12,200	11,265	48,088	54,726	6,675	14,524	[3]155,954

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures Act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Closing Future Prices for Sept. 24 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
October	19.60	25.65	32.12	19.35	23.77	32.61
December	19.98	23.25	32.38	19.70	22.30	32.52
January	19.98	22.70	32.48	19.64	21.74	32.53
March	19.81	22.35	32.60	19.50	21.43	32.58

Premium Staple Cotton.

A good demand for premium staple cotton is reported at New Orleans and a fair demand at Memphis. Some of the sales in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, 1 to 1 1/16 ins	21¾
Low Middling, 1 1/16 ins	17½
Strict Middling, 1 1/16 ins	23
Strict Low Middling, 1 1/16 to 1⅛ ins	22
Middling, 1⅛ ins	26
Strict Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	34½
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1⅛ to 1 3/16 ins	33
Strict Middling, 1 3/16 to 1¼ ins	39
Strict Middling to Good Middling, 1¼ ins	40
Memphis:	
Middling, 1⅛ ins	28
Strict Middling, 1⅛ ins	30
Middling, 1 3/16 ins	34
Middling to Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	37
Strict Middling, full 1 3/16 ins	38

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short-staple cotton at 19½¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 20¢ at Memphis on Sept. 24, 1921, and 26¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 29¢ at Memphis on Sept. 25, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
1 1/16 ins	175	400	200	200
1⅛ ins	750	.....	600	1,800
1 3/16 ins	1,100	.....	1,300	.....
1¼ ins	1,500	.....	1,500	.....

The latest quotations received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton are 42¢ per lb. for No. 2 grade and 39¢ for No. 3 grade f. o. b. New England mill points.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt shipment is quoted at 49⅜¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 36½¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York.

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 23.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	826,910	471,693
Port stocks	1,380,888	785,166
Interior receipts	975,965	533,733
Interior stocks	1,037,994	851,827
Into sight	1,453,063	1,064,552
Northern spinners' takings	252,265	179,231
Southern spinners' takings	424,029	260,074
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,787,397	2,631,922

Exports for the week ending Sept. 23 amounted to 86,204 bales, compared with 128,809 bales the previous week and 89,042 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. Exports to Germany alone for the week amounted to 59,184 bales. The total exports from Aug. 1 to Sept. 23, were 723,107 bales, compared with 348,252 bales in 1920.

Exports of American Cotton from Aug. 1 to Sept. 23.

To—	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	104,591	142,230
France	117,077	57,965
Germany	204,658	78,355
Italy	24,461	21,363
Japan and China	182,826	1,525
Other countries	89,584	46,813
Total	723,107	348,252

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending Sept. 17.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$42.00	$40.00
Edgefield, S. C.	40.00	38.00
Greenville, S. C.	.....	35.00
Orangeburg, S. C.	41.50	40.00
New Orleans, La.	35.00	.....
Blytheville, Ark.	35.00	.....
Lake Village, Ark.	.....	25.00
Lauratown, Ark.	30.00	.....
Marianna, Ark.	.....	28.00
Paragould, Ark.	31.50	27.50
Corinth, Miss.	.....	24.00
Memphis, Tenn.	36.00	.....
Covington, Tenn.	34.00	.....
Jackson, Tenn.	32.50	30.00
Dyersburg, Tenn.	34.00	27.00
Dallas, Tex.	35.00	32.00
Fort Worth, Tex.	37.00	.....
Houston, Tex.	36.00	.....
Oklahoma City, Okla.	28.00	22.00
Guthrie, Okla.	25.00	20.00

Foreign Markets

MALAGA RAISIN CROP ESTIMATED AT 24,250,600 POUNDS.

Production About 20 Per Cent Less Than in 1920—Lower Prices Offered—U. S. Demand Light.

The latest survey of the muscatel grape crop of the Malaga district in Spain confirms the previous estimate of a production of 24,250,600 lbs. of dried raisins, reports the American consul at Malaga. This is about 20% less than last year's production and is attributed, to a large extent, to damage suffered by the vines from mildew.

The cutting and drying of the muscatel and also the Lairen and Pedro Ximer raisins is proceeding under favorable weather conditions and the first of the new crop is now arriving from the early producing districts in the interior. Opening prices fixed by the Association of Raisin Growers of Malaga are in general lower than those of 1920.

LIGHT DEMAND FROM U. S.

Demand at present is light, especially from the United States. During the first six months of 1920 over 7,716,100 lbs. were shipped to America, or more than the total exports from Malaga during the period of seven years from 1913 to 1919. The total of raisins exported to the United States for the entire year of 1920 amounted to over 23,986,048 lbs. and for the first six months of 1921 to 1,642,427 lbs. There are practically no stocks of last year's crop on hand.

Local exporters state that future prices will depend upon the demand of the United States. This, they believe, will be greatly influenced by the stocks of California raisins that remain undisposed of in America.

Large Shipments of Grapefruit from Isle of Pines Expected.

The grapefruit-shipping season in the Isle of Pines is in full swing reports the American consul at Nueva Gerona, although shipments have been less in volume than those of a year ago because the crop matured late.

All grapefruit shipped from the Isle of Pines is destined for the United States. Last season 10,136 crates were shipped from Aug. 1 to Aug. 28, compared with 6,637 crates during the same period this year. The various packing houses on the island, however, are said to have prepared for a heavy movement during the first weeks of September. Freight rates will be considerably lower on grapefruit than in 1920, both by the direct line and by the route via Habana, and a large movement is anticipated.

New Zealand Fruit Growers Adopt Important Resolutions.

At a recent meeting of the New Zealand Federation of Fruit Growers, resolutions were adopted favoring the following: Island quarantine for imported trees and plants; standardization and analyses of spray mixtures; bonuses for discovery of remedies for fire blight, pear midge, woolly aphis, black spot, etc.; standard cases; the development of new markets in India and Egypt; dehydration plants in fruit growing districts; renewal of the 2¢ per lb. guarantee on export fruit, and an increased duty on imported canned fruits.

WORLD WHEAT SITUATION.

(Concluded from front page.)

the war averaged 23,000,000 bus.; the crop of last year was estimated at the same quantity; this year there will be 30,000,000 bus. As the area of Poland is now considerably greater than before the war, Poland's wheat crop will doubtless increase as the condition of agriculture improves with the reconstruction of that country. This is true also of the other countries of central and southeastern Europe.

Turning from supply to the requirements side of the question, it is apparent that the importing countries which have increased their crops this year will not import so much wheat as during last season. The most striking of these is France, which imported from 70,000,000 to 119,000,000 bus. annually during the war, and whose prewar annual supplies (crop and imports) were 340,000,000 to 365,000,000 bus. If the crop of France is as large as the preliminary estimate indicates, the import requirements of France will necessarily be moderate during the remainder of the present crop year. Italy, while requiring a little less wheat than in the last crop year, will nevertheless be a large importer; Germany will also be a large importer.

AMERICA'S EXPORTABLE SURPLUS.

How much wheat can the United States spare during the present crop year ending June 31, 1922?

In the 1909–1913 period this country used, for all purposes, 6.35 bus. per capita; in the 1904–1908 period, 6.45 bus.; in the 1899–1903 period, 6.30 bus., and in the 1894–1898 period, 6 bus. In an average of several years the carryover from one crop year to the next equalizes itself, but in a single year the carryover must be considered.

The quantity of wheat on hand, or the carryover, July 1, 1921, in first and second hands, was estimated at 79,000,000 bus. As this is a moderate quantity and fairly comparable with the average before the war in years of normal crops, it may be assumed that approximately the same quantity will be on hand at the close of the crop year, to be carried over into the next year. This quantity can not, therefore, be included in the exportable surplus. The crop harvested this summer, then, constitutes the available supply for bread and seed and export, unless importations are made. The crop was estimated on Sept. 1 at 754,000,000 bus.

Now, the prewar requirements for bread and seed were 6 bus. to 6.45 bus. per capita. Assuming that the country has returned to prewar consumption, or at least to the lower figure, 6 bus. per capita, the quantity of wheat required, estimated on a basis of the present population, is 636,000,000 bus. This amount deducted from the crop total gives 116,000,000 bus. as the exportable surplus for the present crop year. During July and August of this year, exports of wheat and flour amounted to 97,000,000 bus. Obviously, 6 bus. per capita can not be retained, if any more wheat is to be exported.

During the remainder of the present crop year the importing countries of Europe must turn for the greater part of their supplies to Canada and the new crops of Argentina and Australia. Harvest of the crops of Argentina and Australia will be completed in January or February next. Seeding of the Argentine and Australian crops was but recently completed and conditions of these crops are not so favorable as a year ago. A preliminary official estimate of the wheat acreage in Australia indicates a decrease of about 400,000 acres from the 1920 area.

ARGENTINA'S DROUGHT RELIEVED.

A recent cablegram from Buenos Aires reports general rains in the wheat-growing areas of Argentina, thus relieving the drought which had been threatening the crops. In spite of these rains Argentina is still complaining of insufficient moisture.

Australia is forecasting a crop distinctly smaller than that of 1920. An earlier report, published in a foreign trade paper, said: "We do not wish it to be understood that we take an alarmist view of prospective world supplies and demand, but we certainly think the outlook is not so favorable as it was recently. The margin between the estimated surplus of exporters and the likely purchases of importers is tending to become more narrow, but there is still a margin. The necessity of Russia importing even 40,000,000 bus. of wheat has not apparently been lessened by recent developments in that country."

From unofficial sources it is learned that the Government of India has decided that the existing prohibition of the export of wheat, wheat meal, and flour shall be continued in full force at least until the end of next March. It has also been decided that supplies for military requirements shall be obtained as far as possible by overseas purchases. Imports of wheat, particularly from Australia, are to be encouraged. The reexport of imported wheat in the form of fine flour will be permitted to the extent of 50% of wheat actually imported.

Reuter's Karachi correspondent reports that Bombay mills are buying Australian wheat and the first cargo of 6,600 tons was scheduled to arrive at Bombay Sept. 25. Karachi mills are also trying to purchase Australian wheat and transactions are expected to go through. Notwithstanding the overseas purchases mentioned, Reuter's correspondent confirms a small wheat shipment from Karachi to this country.

World Production of Wheat for 1921, 1920, and Five year Prewar Period 1909-1913.

[In thousands of bushels; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Country.	5-year average, 1909–1913	1920	1921
United States	686,000	787,000	754,000
Canada	197,000	263,000	294,000
France	317,000	237,000	322,000
Italy	183,000	141,000	176,000
Germany	[1] 152,000	[2] 83,000	[3] 85,000
Rumania	[1] 87,000	[2] 42,000	[3] 90,000
Bulgaria	44,000	40,000	42,000
Hungary	[1] 156,000	[2] 38,000	42,000
Austria	[1] 61,000	[2] 5,000	[3] 5,000
Czechoslovakia	.....	26,000	[3] 30,000
Serbia	15,000	.....	.....
Jugoslavia	.....	43,000	[3] 40,000
Poland	[1] 23,000	[2] 23,000	30,000
Spain	130,000	138,000	143,000
Belgium	14,000	10,000	8,000
United Kingdom	61,000	57,000	[3] 60,000
North Africa	73,000	45,000	86,000
India (British)	350,000	376,000	250,000
Argentina	157,000	214,000	184,000
Australia	85,000	46,000	146,000
Total	2,791,000	2,614,000	2,787,000

[1] Old boundaries.
[2] New boundaries for 1920 and 1921.
[3] Unofficial estimate.

Germany will permit the importation of shelled and unshelled hazelnuts and walnuts, dried figs, currants, raisins (except grape raisins), and dried almonds, without special license, as from Aug. 15. The authorization as regards nuts will remain effective until further notice, and in the case of the fruits specified until Jan. 15, 1922.

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